The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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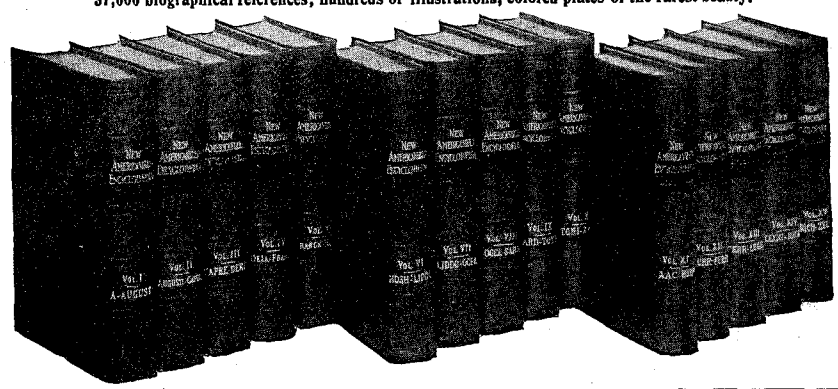

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VOL. XXXVII., NO. 2 NEW YORK, JULY 11, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 951

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEANING OF THE MEXICAN OUTBREAK

PERHAPS the most interesting question raised by the insurrectionary outbreaks along Mexico's Texan border is, "What will happen when the iron hand of President Diaz—now in his seventy-ninth year—is at last relaxed?" When he dies, predicts the New York *Evening Mail*, "there will be a clash of factions which will be highly important to the United States, for it will very likely end in an appeal of the industrial interests of the Mexican Republic for American intervention." According to the Chicago *Tribune*, Americans have invested more than $100,000,000 in Mexican mines, railroads, and plantations, and they have done it "because they have had faith in the ability of President Diaz to maintain a stable government and thus guarantee them against loss." There is a prevailing confidence among editorial observers that while Diaz lives no promoter of rebellion will be able seriously to menace the stability of the present Government. But as the New York *Tribune* remarks, a serious feature of the so-called revolutionary movement in Mexico is the fact that it occurs along the northern border, and thereby "becomes something like an international affair." The same paper suggests that the scene of the disturbances was probably chosen by the insurgents "with malice aforethought," their hope being "that they would be able to embroil the two countries, in which case they might find some such gain as the hyena finds in the conflicts of nobler brutes, or else that along the border they would be able to use one country as a base of operations against the other or find in it asylum from the other's pursuit." If this was a part of their plan, however, it has conspicuously miscarried, as at the request of the Mexican Government United-States marshals and troops of United-States cavalry are patrolling the Texan border on the lookout alike for fugitives and filibusters.

According to the Mexican authorities the insurgents are merely bandits using alleged political grievances as an excuse for pillage—revolutionists "for revenue only." While these guerrilla bands have looted one or two small towns and have been routed in several encounters with rurales, they have failed to evoke any great evidence of that popular sympathy by which their champions claim they are supported. Moreover, the movement seems to have no commanding personality at its head. Its organizers—in so far as it may be said to be organized—appear to be certain expatriated Mexicans now resident in the United States. According to a dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., "a number of prominent American business men and capitalists are suspected of having supplied funds and equipment to the insurgents," and "a millionaire stockman and mine-owner, who is known to be in disfavor with the Diaz Government, is said to be implicated in the plot." That a plot or conspiracy existed seems to be proved by the seizure of certain papers from the supposed headquarters of the "revolutionary party" in San Antonio. According to the dispatch already quoted:

"Plans for the attack on Las Vacas were found, and instructions had been issued to many points on the border commanding a general attack on Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Juarez, Nueva Laredo, Matamoras, and many other Mexican cities. The attack was set for July 1, and it is evident that the insurgents who captured Viesca, in the State of Coahuila, and attacked Las Vacas, acted prematurely."

Moreover, the El Paso *Times*, which, according to an El Paso correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "has for many years past denounced all border uprisings as mere bandit raids," takes a serious view of the present trouble. To quote:

"*The Times* has been studying the situation in Northern Mexico, and we have come to the conclusion that the uprising is a formidable attempt to overthrow a government that is concentrated in one man. Would Mexico ask for censorship on news out of that country if mere robbers were at work? Would Mexico invoke neutrality laws merely because bandits are active on Mexican soil? We think not."

Thomas Labrada, a Mexican who constitutes a one-man junta at Austin, Tex., where he ran a revolutionary paper until a few days ago, when it was suppressed, asserts that "the present revolution in Mexico is a real revolution." Its object, he says, is "to establish an independent country including the States of Durango and Coahuila," and he offers sixty cents a day to all men who will join the insurgent forces.

On the other hand, notices have been sent to the diplomatic representatives of Mexico in various foreign countries stating that no political disturbances of any kind have occurred; and a Dallas dispatch to the New York *Post* says that "there has been no fighting more than fifty miles the other side of the border." According to the same dispatch, "the revolutionary element in Mexico is as powerless to take over the Government as the Black Hands are powerless to get control of the Government of the United States." President Diaz himself, in response to a telegram from the New York *Times*, authorizes the following statement, sent by his private secretary:

"President Diaz has received your telegram in regard to the 'rebellion' in Mexico. This title is used because those engaged in the disorders think that is the way to save themselves from extradition from the United States. But in reality they are a band of people out of work who are trying to commit crimes against the property of some small, undefended villages."

But, as the Detroit *Free Press* remarks, "the disorders have

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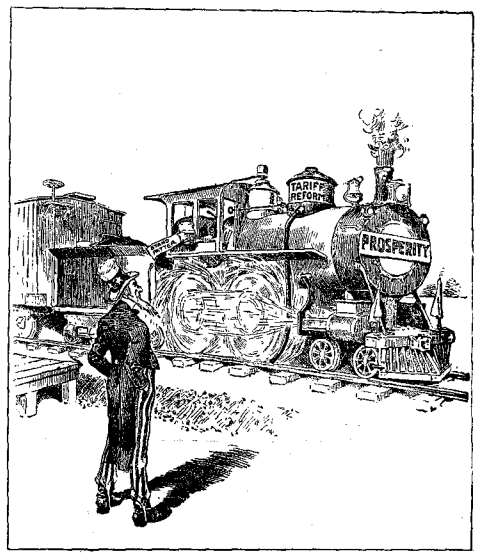
"BACK!"

King Canute and the rising tide. —Ehrhart in *Puck*.



GIVE 'ER SAND! WHAT 'R YE LETTING HER SLIP THAT WAY FOR?

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

OUR OLD FRIEND, THE TARIFF.

been deemed serious enough to warrant the dispatch of the administration road-roller from the Mexican capital under a full head of steam."

The "revolutionist's" side of the case is set forth in a dispatch from Eagle Pass to the New York *Herald*. The words quoted are those of a member of the junta which is responsible for the outbreak. We read:

"The idea that the attacks on Las Vacas and Viesca were the acts of bandits is not true. These towns are more than a hundred miles apart and the attacks were made the same day. You will note that no home was sacked, no pillaging done, no personal outrages committed. The objective point in these attacks was, as it will be hereafter for a time, the banks and rich mercantile houses that have money. Money is needed to buy arms. That is the first thing to be obtained. With a good treasury, the revolution would become very serious at once. If put down it will break out again very soon, because the people are determined not to live longer under existing conditions. To the world at large Mexico is a republic. To us this is far from being true. It is true that Mexico has grown wealthy, has been developed, ranks all other Southern republics, and has had peace for many years, but at what cost only the people of Mexico know.

"There is no voting there, no choice of candidates.

"There is never but one ticket—the Government's ticket. Vote that or stay away from the polls. No nomination against the Government's candidate for any office is allowed under pain of imprisonment or death. It is true the people in cities are taught to read and write—some of them—but in the interior districts there are no schools and the people cry for them. There is no freedom of the press. There is no ownership of land for the poor man; it is held in vast estates, the owners of which pay him from eighteen to twenty-five cents a day for hard work. They get him into such debt that it is handed down from one generation to another and never wiped out. And that no man can lift this yoke except by the sword has become the belief in Mexico.

"As an instance that Mexico is not a republic let me cite the fact published in a recent Washington dispatch that Ambassador Creel had been given a vacation to take up his duties as Governor of Chihuahua. Would it be possible in the Republic of the United States for President Roosevelt to send a Governor of a State to Mexico as an Ambassador? Yet Mexico is molded on the plan of the United States and has quite as beautiful a constitution. Ambassador Creel and the Terrazos family absolutely control the lives and fortunes of all the people in Chihuahua. . . . . .

"The people that have risen are in a farming community where the wrongs I have mentioned have banded agricultural people together. The laborers, particularly those of the railroad shops, tried to organize labor-unions, but the Government, owning the railroads, told them to break them up or leave the country. The unions dissolved, but Socialism took the place of unionism, and its members are ready to join a revolution if it looks promising. . . . The loudly proclaimed fact that Mexico has an army of fifty thousand well-drilled, well-equipped soldiers holds no terrors for them. They know that army is entirely recruited from the jails and prisons. Murderers and thieves are given the choice of service or death or imprisonment. There are no enlistments from the free people. Can such an army withstand them when, with a just cause, they become aroused? Mexicans like myself do not think so. We await, therefore, the growth of the revolution."

The sources of Mexican outbreak are thus reviewed from a non-partizan standpoint by the Detroit *News*:

"For several years past politicians who have failed to command the confidence of the Government have been fomenting revolutionary sentiment. It will be remembered that they had a bureau established in St. Louis, Mo., until the Mexican Government gave us warning of the fact and, like good neighbors, we compelled the agitators of discontent to move on. . . . . .

"Diaz for more than a quarter of a century has been the genius of the Republic. How he suppress the innumerable banditti and transformed public enemies who preyed upon society into government militia very much after the fashion of the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks is an old story. That element has always been like a can of gasoline in the house of Mexico. These rurales, who were once bandits, are men of the wild aboriginal blood, inclined to live by roving and adverse to work. Ignorant, illiterate, and very poor, they offer the best possible soil for demagogs and apostles of discontent to plant their seeds of sedition. Armed with carbines of the date of 1850, a pair of antique Colt revolvers of 45 caliber, a couple of swords, and a few bowie-knives tucked away about their fluttering garments, they regard themselves as terrible fellows, to whom the Government and the people ought to be very nice indeed, for fear they might shift from their occupation as guardians of the peace to an army of banditti. . . . . .

"During his long term in power the President has made many enemies, for the simple reason that he could not satisfy all the political ambitions in the Republic. It was merely a question of time and conditions when revolutionary seeds would sprout and when reckless hands would begin using matches about the gasoline.

"Hard times is a universal complaint. It makes some sort of trouble for every administration affected. It gave a handle to the enemies of Mr. Roosevelt. It has caused trouble in European governments by forcing fiscal reforms of uncertain issue, and it has given the ambitious politicians of Mexico the best possible opportunity to foment dissatisfaction with the Government. Mexico has within a few months undertaken the nationalization of the entire railway system following up the telegraph exploitation. Radical reforms have been considered in the currency and banking of the nation, and the lack of employment has given many people

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cause for discontent, which cunning agitators could shape toward their own ends."

The striking story of Mexico's growing prosperity is told as follows by the New York *Evening Post:*

"But if President Diaz has nothing to fear from the present uprising, the question still comes up, whether the rule of the strong hand which Mexico has long felt has not been allowed to remain too unrelaxed for the country's ultimate good. Order has brought prosperity; that we hear every day of Mexico, and, in spite of that, find the actual figures nevertheless surprizing. The census of 1879 showed a population of 9,908,000. This had increased to 12,490,000 in 1895, and to 13,605,000 in 1900. It must now be over fifteen millions. When Diaz became President in 1877 the revenue and expenditure of the Government were each a little under thirty million dollars. For the fiscal year ending to-day the revenue is estimated at $98,835,000 and the expenditure at $92,966,000. But the wealth of the country has increased in more than sufficient proportion. When Diaz became President in 1877 the value of the year's exports was $29,285,000, and the imports two years earlier had reached a total of $23,282,000. In the fiscal year 1905–06 the imports were worth $220,650,000 and the exports $271,138,000. Our own trade with Mexico in 1877–78 was worth $91,735,000, of which we bought about two-thirds and sold one-third. In 1905–06 our trade with Mexico was worth $325,600,000, of which we were buyers to the extent of $180,000,000. In 1896 Mexico had 7,388 miles of railways. In 1906 there were 13,515 miles, or almost double. Diaz, therefore, means prosperity; but how if Diaz dies? A political dynasty can not go on under constitutional forms. Would not Diaz have done better to relinquish power a dozen years ago, in order to give the Mexican people a chance to show what they can do for themselves?"

ARE WE A PEOPLE?

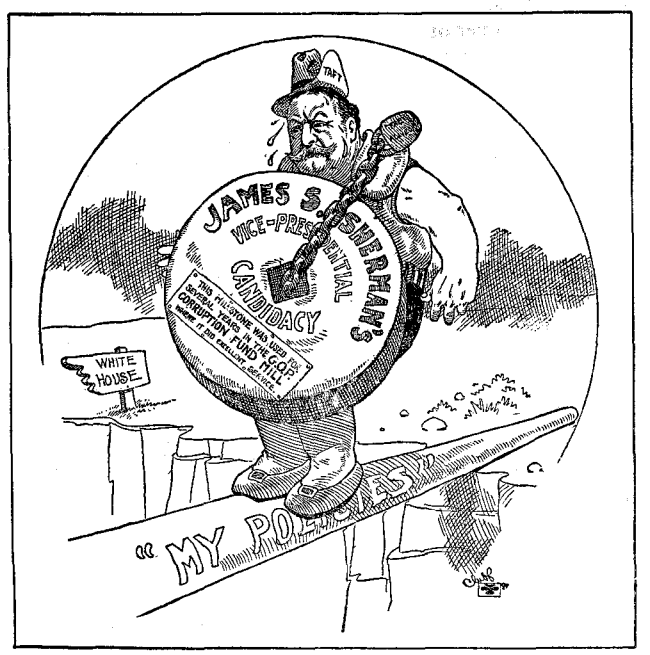
MANY observers, watching the stream of heterogeneous humanity—Celtic, Teutonic, Latin, and Slavic—that for scores of years has been pouring to our shores from all the countries of the Old World, have questioned whether we can take to ourselves all this varied human material and still remain either spiritually or ethnically one people. These observers see, in addition to old sectional lines of cleavage within the nation and the racial differences which are reenforced by constant immigration, a growing emphasis of class differences. Their misgivings, however, are not shared by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, who occupies the chair of sociology at Columbia University. "Many and strong as are the forces that make for difference," says Professor Giddings, "the forces that make for blending and unity are incomparably stronger," and "differences of race, of section, of interests, of condition, of education, strong as they are, must yield to the great smelting process that is making us one nation." Among the factors in this great smelting process he mentions—writing in *The Sunday Magazine* for June 28—wars, rumors of wars, and the personality of Theodore Roosevelt. Thus we read that "perhaps the first great fusing enthusiasm was awakened by the famous Venezuela incident and the daring message of President Cleveland." But "a far deeper and more lasting enthusiasm was aroused by the Cuban Revolution and the Spanish War," which "probably did more than any other one event since the War of 1812 to create throughout the length and breadth of our land a single dominating sentiment, a single controlling purpose." Of the part played by President Roosevelt in creating a national sentiment we read:

"This is not the place to speak for or against the program of any political party, to commend or to disparage the leadership of any one political personage; but, as a survey of the influences that are creating the American people, our account would be incomplete if no mention was made of the personality of Mr. Roosevelt. Irrespective of any political ambition or tendencies that he may represent, his friends and his opponents alike see in him a tremendous social force. The enthusiastic admiration that he has aroused for himself as an American type will undoubtedly be acknowledged in future years to have been a powerful agency in fusing American feeling, ideal, and purpose."

But dramatic events and forceful personalities are not the only things that unify the mind of a nation, says Professor Giddings. Since "American democracy is after all the greatest thing in America," the efforts of the American population to realize the true democratic ideals will make them one "in that noblest exaltation of spirit created not so much by the fire of great enthusiasm at critical moments, as by the unfaltering pursuit of the highest that we can see or know." As to the conflicting racial strains and characteristics which must be assimilated the writer says:

"Differences of race will not check the process. Look at the English. They are a nation. Yet never was there a greater mixture of races than has been merged and lost in the Englishman. Picts, Celts, Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Danes, Normans—all have been melted into the English composite.

"Now it is precisely such a blend that we are already getting



HANDICAPPED.
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald.*

TRUE POLITENESS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

THE NEW POLICY GAME.

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CASTRO AS A BENEFACTOR.

BOLIVAR—"A small war-scare would help some."

—McCord in the Newark *Evening News.*

THE VENEZUELAN PORCUPINE.

Sammy has to join the rest of the boys on the other side of the fence.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

VENEZUELAN SKETCHES.

and shall certainly maintain in America. Rather more than seventy-five per cent. of our population at the present time is a blend of Teutonic and Celtic. Into this amalgam we are injecting Italians, Hungarians, and Slavs; but these can not possibly submerge the Celtic-Teutonic blood already here.

"It is certain, then, that the American people will be ethnically substantially like the English people since the Norman Conquest, save for a slightly greater dash of Italian vivacity and of the sentiment so characteritsic of the Alpine folk.

"The process of molding this stock into a people is now visible. The stock is the most plastic and impressionable in history. It yields to the influences of imitation, contagion, and similar education."

TENNESSEE'S VOTE ON PROHIBITION

IN spite of the fact that many people in Tennessee do not consider the State primary of June 27 a fair test of the sentiment of the State on prohibition, the interest seems to center mainly around that feature of the contest. Senator Carmack, who was seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor in opposition to Governor Patterson, made his fight on the prohibition issue and was defeated. He chose red for his emblem and, as one paper remarks, "Tennessee was hung with red," and "everything was red but the lemonade." Banners, sashes, ribbons, hats, parasols, bouquets, streamers, floats, all were red. Women and children took a prominent part in the campaign, and the boys and girls turned out in juvenile parades with banners and transparencies bearing such appeals as these:

"Rum or Ruin," "Give the Boys a Chance to Become Men," "Old Booze Must Go," "Drink Ruins Homes," "The Battle Is Not Ours, but God's," "Vote as You Pray," "The Real Issue—Home or Saloons," "Down with the Traffic," "Papa, Vote for Me," "Wife or Whisky," "Tennessee's Going Dry," "Remember Mother's Prayer," "You Will Meet That Ballot at Judgment," "I Wish Mother Could Vote," "God Sees Your Ballot," "Vote Against Liquor, for the Children's Sake," "On the Water-wagon," "Tennessee Protects the Birds, Why Not the Children?" "Home or Hell," "Save the Poor Old Drunkard," "Saloons Can't Live without Boys," "Saloons, Sadness, Snares, and Sorrow," "Women Are Praying for Protection," "Consider, Conclude, Choose—for Us."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the leading newspaper opponent of the Southern prohibition movement, hails the result in Tennessee in an editorial pean in which prohibition is identified with the spirit of the witch-burners and branded as "a device of the Devil." To quote:

"The victory in Tennessee for good government and Jeffersonian Democracy against paternalism and hysteria will lift the heart of every true Democrat and of every thoughtful friend of good government throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"The prohibition movement, pretending to aim at temperance, is, in reality, a scheme to confuse religion and politics, and, under cover of the false issue thus created, to set up in the South a Puritan hierarchy subversive, not only of individual freedom, but of the character of the people and the popular respect for established law.

"Years ago New England, except in Maine, which stands a monument of perfidy and pharisaism, threw off the rotting and threadbare garment of prohibition. For a long time it had served to conceal proscription and intolerance. Beneath its folds were bred generations of hypocrites and lawbreakers plying in the name of the public welfare the profitable pursuits of smuggling, adulteration, and extortion, no wise promoting virtue or reducing crime; the dishonest politician working the excitable, or the mercenary, among the preachers, to his selfish and unholy schemes.

"The old Puritanic ideas of Church and State come down from the days of witch-baiting, and the old paternalistic plan of sumptuary legislation, exposed and extinguished by Jefferson in the South, were invoked to dupe the weak and credulous and sentimental, while sanctimonious fanaticism and rank political corruption went hand in hand to lord it over the people in the name of God and morality. . . . . .

"What kind of government should we have if such influences as these came to be common to our political life? The spectacle of excited women and children parading the streets and gathered about the polls is both pitiable and ghastly. Their very sincerity is proof of their menace to the public safety and order. If such agencies fell within ready reach of the manipulators of elections, the Church would soon become a school of emotional insanity feeding the ranks of political corruption; one artfully contrived hysteria would follow another; our women and children, under the spell of song and prayer, would become the easy prey of the fanatical and the designing, and, instead of a government of law laid both in justice and in common sense, we should have a succession of crusades ending in a despotism of politicians and preachers upon the

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surface responsive to the caprices of inflamed sentiment, but beneath dominated by tyranny and craft, effecting their ends through terror and fraud upon the ignorant and the superstitious.

"The world went through five centuries of that sort of thing. Its profest religion was little else than bigotry playing to the lust of ambition and blood feeding the maw of the warrior, the statesman, and the prelate. One hundred and nineteen years ago in the creation of the Federal Constitution and the erection of the Government of the United States we broke away from feudalism, from Church and State, from primogeniture, land-entail, titular aristocracy, from centralization and paternalism, establishing for all time civil and religious liberty, exprest in household rights, personal freedom, and home rule. Every movement to defeat us, therefore—whether through sumptuary laws, or other mock religious agencies—dragging our women and children through the mire of politics, under the pretense of Christianity and virtue—is a device of the Devil, masquerading as an apostle of temperance, precisely as, in days gone by, he masqueraded as an apostle of the Almighty, burning heretics and hanging witches in the name of Christ."

Turning to the Tennessee papers, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* thinks the result shows that the voters are in favor of leaving Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga "wet," and the rest of the State "dry," as it is at present, and takes it that "Tennessee has all the temperance legislation she wants" The Knoxville *Sentinel* interprets the result thus:

"The vote Saturday indicates a reaction against the reforms which a large number of Tennesseans have earnestly advocated. How far the reaction will go remains to be determined. The large majorites against the prohibition candidate in the three larger counties where liquor is still sold show that the Democrats of those counties are not yet ready for prohibition. It is, therefore, unlikely that Tennessee will at least for two years be rid of saloons. Whether or not the effort will be made by the liquor traffic to regain lost territory can not yet be determined. The vote is too close to indicate that the reaction is marked. Even among the Patterson supporters there are a large number who would oppose any backward movement.

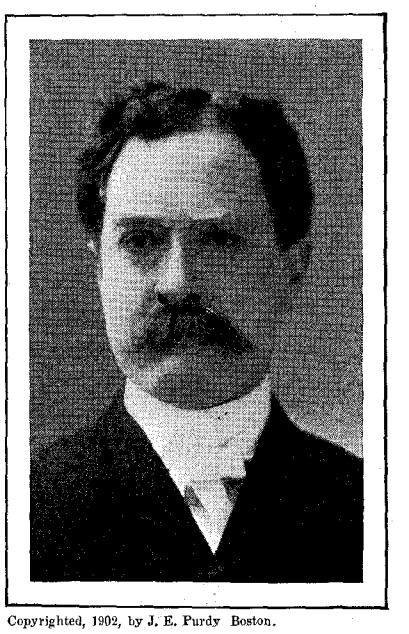
Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNOR MALCOM R. PATTERSON.

He won a renomination at the Democratic primary in Tennessee in the most bitter campaign known in the State for years. If the party wounds are not healed, many Democrats fear the Republicans may carry the State in November.

"Every great movement has its waves, and the temperance movement in the South is experiencing its first setback. It will be temporary, however, and no good can be accomplished by Democrats leaving their party organization because of this question. If State-wide prohibition is ever obtained in Tennessee it will be under a Democratic administration."

The Nashville *Banner* thinks the campaign "was in its essence simply a contest between two persons for official position," and believes "it was a mistake for the prohibition organizations to throw themselves into a partizan championship of a candidate, in a campaign in which so many other interests were involved." Further:



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EX-SENATOR E. W. CARMACK,

Who was defeated for Governor of Tennessee on the Prohibition issue.

"The precipitation of the State-wide prohibition agitation in Mr. Carmack's interest was displeasing to many Democratic Prohibitionists, among them some of the prominent leaders in the temperance cause, who insisted that the cause to which they were sincerely committed should not be made a stepping-stone to any man's ambition, or be mixt with party politics in a way that might prejudice it in the minds of many. As a result of the effort to make the prohibition cause a dominant issue in the primary campaign, doubtless many who were inclined to favor prohibition were constrained to vote against Mr. Carmack and possibly many others, who in a straight-out canvass for prohibition alone, unmixt with other issues and personal claims for office, would have been induced to favor the cause, have been permanently estranged. Be this all as it may, the result of the election will be regarded in and out of the State as a defeat for prohibition. Of course, this does not end the contention for that cause, but the campaign just ended may have invested it with new difficulties."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* thinks the liquor-dealers "have merely been given a chance to place their business upon a decent basis," and "until the liquor people have demonstrated their ability to keep the law, the question will hardly be considered as settled. Their own conduct therefore will determine in large degree the advance or recession of the 'prohibition wave.'"

THE TEMPERANCE TIDAL-WAVE

A CYNIC has remarked that the two most dangerous subjects for a government to touch are rum and religion. Yet it seems that all over the world governments are taking their courage in their hands and are closing in on the former of these subjects with shackles of restrictive legislation. "The temperance tidal-wave," says President Samuel J. Barrows, of the International Prison Commission, "is not a metaphor, it is a fact"—one which "we can measure by votes, laws, public discussions, political platforms, police statistics, jail commitments," and which "the brewer is beginning to measure in his beer-vats." When we see the tide of public opinion against alcoholism making itself felt "in England, France, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Switzerland, as well as in Illinois, Oklahoma, and the Black Belt," says Dr. Barrows, we know that "some great moral or social world-force is making itself felt in our civilization." Writing in the New York *Outlook*

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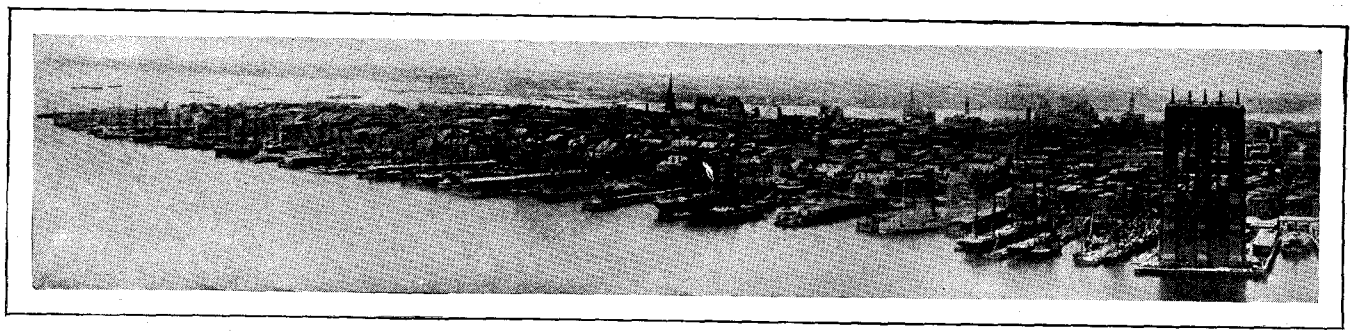
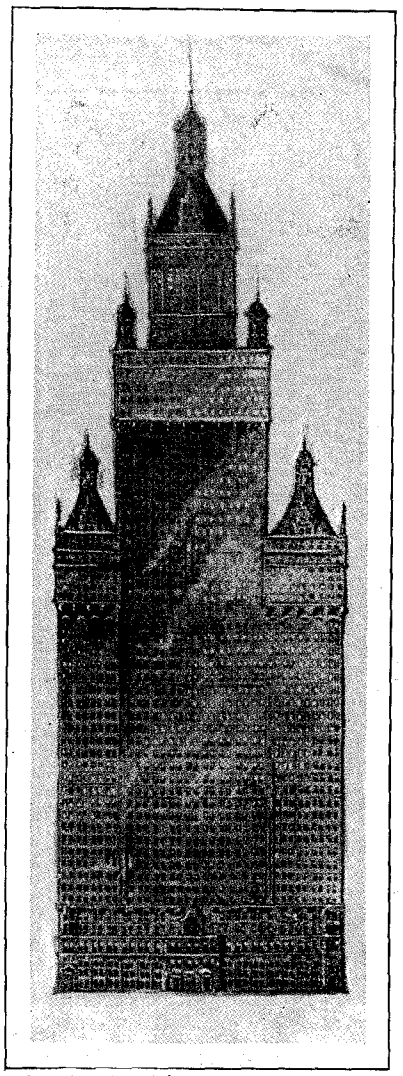


NEW YORK IN 1876.

Viewed from the Brooklyn tower of the then unfinished Brooklyn Bridge.

he goes on to say that "the direction, force, and rate of movement of this temperance tidal-wave can even be predicted." Thus:

"On the 21st of April the people of Illinois voted to close fifteen hundred saloons; five hundred more were closed on the same day in Michigan, Colorado, and Nebraska. Superintendent Baker, of the National Antisaloon League, after a careful estimate of the outlook for the whole country for 1908, prophesies that not less than thirty saloons a day will be closed during the year, or two hundred a week. Allowing an average of thirty feet front for each saloon, that means fifty-nine and one-third miles of saloons to be closed in the year."



From the architects' plan.

A 909-FOOT SKY-SCRAPER.

This mammoth building is to be erected in New York by the Equitable Life Insurance Company. The architects are Daniel H. Burnham & Co., of Chicago. The site on which it will stand is valued at $15,000,000.

Dr. Barrows reminds us that in the beginning the temperance movement depended upon an appeal to the individual, whereas now it has entered new fields and "social control of the liquor traffic, in some form or other, has become a recognized principle in modern legislation." Of this change he says:

"When temperance was regarded as an individual and not as a social question, there was a natural protest against the restriction of individual liberty by sumptuary laws. . . . In our own day extreme individualism has been modified in every respect by fraternalism, by new conceptions of solidarity and social obligation. 'No man liveth to himself.' Eating and drinking are private acts, but they may have important social consequences. If the individual is responsible to society for his acts, society is recognizing its responsibility to the individual. It is responsible to some extent for his environment; it must furnish him adequate protection. The state intervenes to protect the individual against diseased meat, impure milk, and adulterations of food of any sort. Individual health may be a personal concern; but the public health is a social concern. Boards of health have sprung up in all civilized countries. Drunkenness is an individual vice; but if it deprives the individual of his self-control, it becomes a social peril; it means theft, assault, wife-beating, social disorder, homicide; it means neglected homes, neglected children, poverty, and pauperism."

Surveying the signs of this tendency in Europe, the writer glances from the fight for a reformed license law in England—"the biggest fight that country has ever had on the liquor question"—to the popular vote for the prohibition of absinthe in Switzerland, the prohibition sentiment in Finland, the Government's subsidy of the temperance movement in Russia, the changed attitude of Germany toward the subject, and the campaign of temperance education in the French schools and in the French Army.

In the United States "we find that 36,000,000 people have put the saloon under the ban of the law, 10,000,000 [since the accession of North Carolina nearly 12,000,000] by State laws, and 26,000,000 by local laws."

Methods of regulation in the British colonies, we read, follow more closely the prevailing methods in the United States than those of the mother country. Thus:

"The passage of the Scott Act in the Dominion of Canada in 1878 marked an epoch in the history of liquor legislation in that country. It gave to cities and counties the right of local option. The Province of Quebec adopted local option in 1899, and the writer, by a summer residence of thirty years in this province, has noted the gradual development of prohibition sentiment. In Nova Scotia sixteen out of eighteen counties have local option; in New Brunswick all but five counties; Prince Edward Island has it in its whole extent; it has made much progress in Manitoba. Temperance sentiment is marked in Ontario. Toronto is a shining example of the effect of public sentiment in reducing the evils of a lax license system. In 1874, with a population of 60,000, it had 530 licenses. In 1907, with 260,000 population, it had but 207.

"In New South Wales local option has been in operation since 1882; Victoria adopted it in 1876; New Zealand in 1881, permitting each electoral district to decide the question by a three-fifths vote. Canada shows the smallest per-capita consumption of absolute alcohol in the English-speaking world, and New Zealand comes next."

A 62-STORY BUILDING

THE filing of plans by the Equitable Insurance Company for a huge 62-story building, which is to overtop the 700-foot Metropolitan tower by more than 200 feet and look down upon the Singer Building from a superior altitude of nearly 100 yards, inspires one paragrapher with the illuminating idea that the tower of Babel may have been put up as an advertisement by the Bel and Ishtar Life Insurance Society. Also this promised accession to the ranks of New York's sky-scrapers, with the likelihood of more, and perhaps taller ones, to come, leads another journalistic observer to detect a certain providential appropriateness in the phenomenal progress in aeronautics that the last few months have witnessed.

Something more than the spirit of advertising, it seems, is be-

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NEW YORK IN 1908.

This photograph, taken from the same point, shows the remarkable massing of tall buildings which has taken place in a little over 30 years.

hind this skyward scramble of Manhattan's builders and architects. According to Mr. Paul Morton, the Equitable's president, the reason that the company's old building is to be torn down and replaced by a $10,000,000 sky-scraper is that the "lot on which the present building stands is too valuable to be without a modern structure." This site—bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Cedar, and Pine streets—is valued at about $15,000,000. "It is calculated by experts," according to an item in the New York *Evening Journal*, "that enough material will be used in the new building to construct more than 500 private houses 60 feet high on lots 25 by 100 feet each, which would ordinarily cover over 15 city blocks." The main building of 34 stories will be 489 feet high, and from this will rise a square tower 420 feet tall, containing 28 stories. The windows in the main building alone, it is said, will number more than 10,000.

The 30-story building has become a commonplace in New York, remarks *The World*, and even the Equitable's record-breaking plans "excite not so much wonder over themselves as interest in the question where the sky-scraping limit is to be found." This limit, *The World* thinks, "will be set by law, if at all." The projectors, the architects, and the builders, we read, "are working for rentals, glory, and, according to the estimate of the steel sky-scraper's life, a future of at least 5,000 years," and they show no signs of abating ambition. "Where is this craze for Babelic construction to stop?" asks the Springfield *Republican*, which quotes a building expert's opinion that New York is "only just entering upon an era of high construction." It goes on to say:

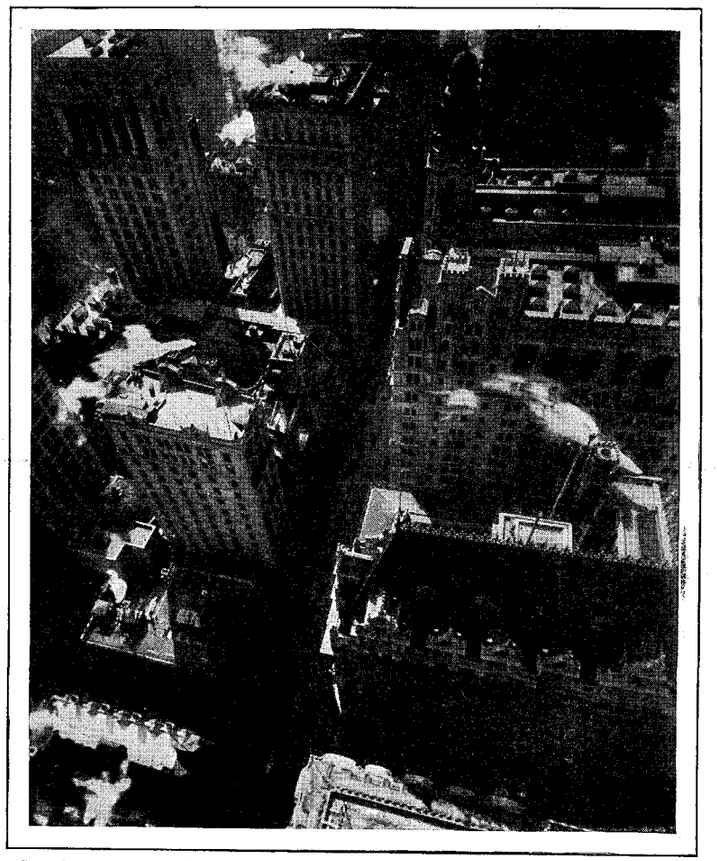
"If buildings 700 to 900 feet high are only a beginning, what is to be the end? Lower Manhattan is so high built now in spots that, as has been said, if fire or earthquake or some other calamity should befall and cause a sudden emptying of these sky-scrapers, the adjacent streets could be filled several persons deep and loss of life through crushing would necessarily be enormous. Are they going to be allowed to build so high that in case of calamity the streets would be filled ten or twenty persons deep and given over to an intolerable crushing every day after business hours? It would seem as tho ordinary considerations of safety to human life would dictate a halt in this upward construction, regardless of street widths, let alone considerations of public health and comfort and sightliness and the rights of other real-estate owners."

Says the Boston *Herald*, contemplating "the sky-scraper madness of New-Yorkers":

"Engineering skill now furnishes a reasonable guaranty of structural safety. Fire-proof construction, and precautionary devices for the elevators, reduce the possibility of interior disaster to a minimum. But there is an outside interest to be considered. What is the effect of the sky-scraper upon the value of the adjoining property? What will be the atmosphere in which people on the lower levels must live, when the streets become narrow defiles between towering precipices of steel and masonry?"

A YEAR OF NEW YORK'S EXPERIMENT

A FULL justification of the wisdom of Charles E. Hughes in insisting upon the creation of New York's two Public Service Commissions, says *The Evening Post*, is found in the fact that they "have given relief to those to whom redress was heretofore denied, and have taken transit questions out of politics." On the other hand, the New York *American* remarks with unsympathetic facetiousness that the "Utilities" Board costs $1,000,000 and that "the members have dictated quite a number of letters." The occasion of these comments is the first anniversary of the birth of the Public Service Commission for the city of Greater New York, which has had more formidable problems to deal with and has consequently had a larger share of public attention than its sister Commission for the rest of the State. William R. Wilcox, chairman of the city commission, has issued a brief statement indicating the chief points in justification of its existence, which will



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LOOKING DOWN INTO THE CAÑONS BETWEEN THE NEW YORK SKY-SCRAPERS FROM THE TOP OF THE SINGER BUILDING.

This bird's-eye view of a part of lower Broadway from a height of over 600 feet gains in impressiveness if held at arm's length below the eyes.

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be recorded in its first annual report. To quote Mr. Wilcox in part:

"A few of the most notable results are better express and local service in the subway, better and more frequent service on all the elevated roads, and greatly increased service on all the most important surface lines. . . . . .

"Evils of financial mismanagement and consequent deterioration in operating service were disclosed by the Commission's investigation into the Interborough-Metropolitan system, and the experience gained at this investigation has resulted in action by the Commission looking toward the prevention in future of the abuses of the past. We have already taken, or will soon take, action which will prevent the overcapitalization of public-service corporations and the distribution to political or other favorites of such securities at 'inside' rates which are not available to the general public. . . . .

"The Commission has also established a precedent as to the authorization of new corporations in a field already well occupied, by denying the application of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company to make a large issue of bonds for the purpose of getting capital to enter into general competition with existing electric-light and power companies. After much study the Commission has decided that where the field is monopolistic, that is, where a monopoly properly regulated can best supply the needs of the community, it is inadvisable to encourage the entrance of competitors. The soundness of this principle, we believe, will be vindicated in a few years by the improvement in service of the public-service corporations now for the first time under adequate State regulation.

"The Commission has also taken definite steps toward building new subways and elevated lines so badly needed. . . . . .

"In the field of gas and electricity the Commission has also done effective work. The testing of gas-meters has been carried on to an extent unheard of before, with the result that accurate meters will soon be the rule in all parts of the greater city."

The New York *Commercial*, commenting on the case of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company, remarks approvingly: "What might have been saved to investors in the aggregate, had an authority to control public-service-securities issues years ago been established, it staggers the imagination to compute."

The Boston *Advertiser* considers the Commission's record "a striking and specific commentary on Governor Hughes's wisdom"; and *The Transcript* of the same city, reminding its readers that the first year of such a new and comprehensive undertaking is its crucial period, predicts that later results will be even more satisfactory. To quote again from the New York *Evening Post*, which is most whole-hearted in its faith in Governor Hughes's experiment:

"It is a creditable record by itself, in view of the difficulties attending the inauguration of so radical a departure in public policy. The mere organization of the Commission was a great undertaking, because of its having to assume the duties of the State Commissions on Railroads and Gas and Electricity with men who were entirely new to the work. . . . . .

"The public has quieted down, as Governor Hughes foresaw it would, chiefly because the mere existence of the Commission has given it a feeling of relief and security. It has felt that the companies which had hitherto defied the public with absolute indecency were at last face to face with their masters. The city has been more ready to forget the sins of the street-railway financiers because it has known that no such gross and criminal stock-watering and manipulation could take place again, unless there was also corruption in the Public Service Commission."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT is reasonable to expect that Mr. Rockefeller's biography will be illuminating.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IN the absence of an Uncle Joe in the Persian House, the Shah's cannon wins out.—*New York Evening Mail.*

MR. TAFT has been very successful in making himself popular with college men without being reproved by any of the professors.—*Washington Star.*

WE hope the man who is writing John D. Rockefeller's autobiography will be very careful not to use any words that John does not understand.—*Chicago News.*

THE police of New York declare that blackmail is on the increase. We know of no one better able to give inside statistics on this crime.—*Cleveland Leader.*

E. H. HARRIMAN has engaged the famous oarsman, Ten Eyck, to teach his sons to row. The boys are said to take naturally to water.—*Springfield Republican.*

AN expert canoeist is about to shoot the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara. Shooting himself would be a more expeditious way.—*Detroit News.*

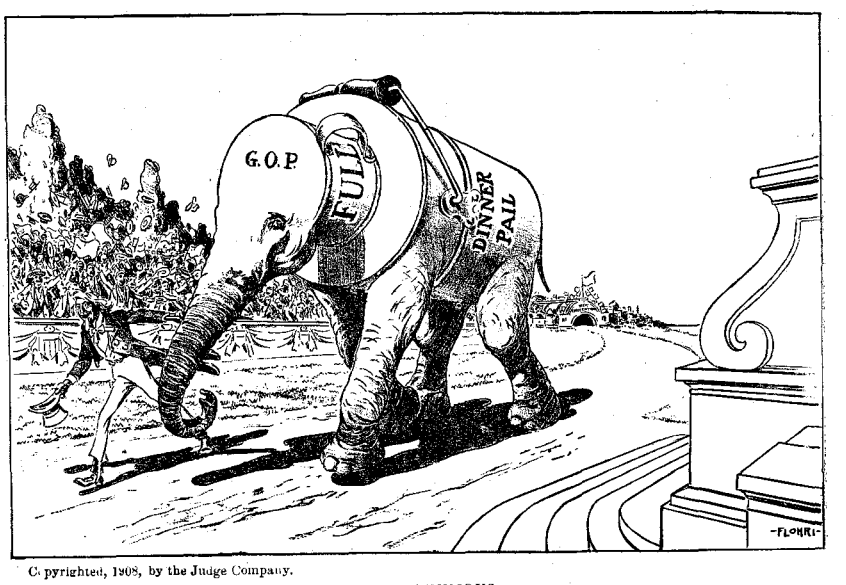
JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN having been made a doctor of laws, it would be interesting to know just what laws he intends to doctor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EX-CONFEDERATE CAPT. LUKE WRIGHT in the Cabinet will even things up for considerable annoyance caused by ex-Secretary of War Jeff Davis.—*Brooklyn Union.*

THERE are States which require a citizen to read sections of the Constitution but none of them are cruel enough to make him read the national platform.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IT has cost Mr. Hearst over $100,000 to find out that *The Post* was giving him straight goods when it told him he was not elected mayor. If Mr. Hearst will pin his faith to *The Post* and pay no heed to his own papers he will save money.—*Houston Post.*

THE RECORD THAT WON'T COME OFF.
—B. S. in the Columbia *State.*



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SYNONYMOUS.
The Republican elephant and the full dinner-pail are one.
—Flohri in *Judge.*

AN EMBLEM THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THREATENED DISRUPTION OF CANADA

THE inrush of Americans into the western part of Canada seems to some serious British observers to destine that section of the Dominion to ultimate annexation to the United States, unless something is speedily done to prevent it. The London *National Review*, which is often referred to as an organ of the British Court, publishes an article by a writer who signs himself "Ignotus," in which it is declared unlikely that the whole of Canada will submit permanently to a throne beyond the sea unless the immigration and land policy of the Dominion Government receive "serious consideration." Alberta, "the pick of the basket" among Canadian provinces, is already Americanized. Moreover:

"It needs no close study of immigration, or of the progress of the country, to detect the strong and increasing influence of the American invasion on the surface and in the heart of Western life. The press, for example, is American in form and matter, from its leading political article, to its sporting paragraphs written in the curious slang affected by the American sporting world. Even its cable news is chiefly supplied through New York by the American Associated Press, while its 'domestic' and 'comic' supplements are furnished, almost exclusively, by a Yankee press syndicate controlled by that prominent Anglophobe William Randolph Hearst. American books and periodicals form the staple reading-matter. American currency is in general circulation. The hotels are but a copy—as a rule a poor one—of the hotels of the American West. The clothes worn and the way they are put on slavishly reflect the fashions of the Southern neighbor. The accepted language and utterance twang of the Western States. The accepted humor is what is commonly called American humor. Base-ball and trotting-races are prominent among popular sports; while cricket and 'Rugby' football, the ball games of the Empire, find little favor even in schools and colleges. Billiards, in the West, mean American billiards. Drinks, from ice-water to the complex cocktail, are American; so are the universal 'domestic cigar,' and the interminable chewing of peanuts. In general commerce the cloven hoof is equally noticeable, such as in the wild speculation in real estate and produce, by which the two great assets of Western Canada are made the medium of excessive and almost universal gambling. This iniquitous system may be a cheap way of advertising the country, but it is also one which threatens the moral as well as the material welfare of the people, for even the farming community seem unable to resist the blandishments of the real-estate broker, who may be found in every railside village."

The only salvation for Canada, we are told, rests upon her cultivation of imperialism, for

"Canada's hope in the future, as much as her strength to-day, rests on her imperial birthright, and on the maintenance and further reenforcement of her imperial connection. Break the ties, and her prospects are at once threatened by internal differences; with her great neighbor on the watch for the then inevitable opportunity to seize the coveted wealth of the Western plains."

The spirit and institution of imperialism can only be strengthened and kept alive in Canada by encouraging the immigration of British subjects and making it a transatlantic England. Thus "Ignotus" observes:

"To invite all and sundry, and offer them uniformly attractions and advantages, may have been, in the first instance, necessary to stimulate a movement; but now, when its object has been achieved, its virtue has ceased. It is manifest that the time for discrimination has arrived. It must be asked whether these hordes of American and cosmopolitan immigrants are likely to produce sound factors in Imperial-Canadian growth, or add their measure to its menace. Is it better statecraft to fill the land with alert alienism in a few years, or to populate it, in as many or a few more decades, with British settlers and their natural increase? Would it not be sound statecraft to reserve the balance of government land for immigration from the home-land; and then to abandon activities in the United States and the Continent, and devote all the funds set apart for immigration purposes toward increasing the volume and quality of British immigration?"

It is impossible for Canada ever to become an independent nation, says this writer, and he continues:

"I must unavoidably conclude that the idea of Canada as a nation to-day is sheer nonsense; and that the probability of independent nationhood at any time is but a dream of what, if the moment of awakening be deferred, must prove to be disruption. Canada's choice of destiny lies between imperialism and chaos.

"If this be given the definite recognition which it demands, and if the culture of imperial sentiment and the adoption of a deliberate imperial policy foster the growth of Canadian nationhood within the Empire, then the prospect becomes hopeful. With a common sentiment and a definite common purpose to bind it economically, we can conceive it possible that the Dominion, as part of the greater system, would remain intact. East and West might then differ in domestic affairs and rival interests, but they would hold together and each play its part in the general scheme. Their unity as Canadian would be unassailable because they remained British."

FREE-TRADE SENTIMENT IN GERMANY

IT will be good news to our farmers and exporters to learn that instead of favoring a higher tariff on food products from America and other countries, sentiment in Germany seems now to be tending rather toward a lowering of the bars. The threats of a higher German tariff which have menaced our trade from time to time have not caused great alarm on this side of the Atlantic, because it was realized that the Germans must eat, tariff or no tariff, and that they must have our meat and grain to make good their failure to produce enough to feed themselves. If they raised the tariff, it was argued, they would merely have to pay higher prices. Many Germans are imprest with the advantage England enjoys in buying food products without the increased expense caused by tariff bars, thus making living cheaper in England. This economy eventually finds its way into the cost of manufacturing, and helps the British manufacturer to undersell the German in the markets of the world. The great financial organ of Germany, the *Berliner Boersen Courier*, remarks:

"All attempts to reform the finances of the Empire will fail unless we accept the verdict that our whole financial system is wrong. England, whose policy is free trade, has an enormous surplus every year, and pays off her national debt at such a rate that, under the present circumstances, the debt in 1909 will figure, as it did in 1889, at $3,485,000.000, while in 1903 it was $3,855,000,000. In contrast with this it appears that protectionist countries, such as Germany, the United States, Russia, and France, can barely balance their accounts. It is therefore quite palpable that no lasting reform of our imperial finances is possible until we adopt free-trade principles, at least to some extent. We must relieve our industrial population from the burden of taxation on the absolute necessaries of life."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* dwells particularly on the monetary advantages which the German Treasury would secure by exempting necessaries from taxation while taxing luxuries. Thus we read:

"Germany could obtain far more revenue by taxing brandy, wine, beer, and tobacco if it were not that the necessaries of life, such as meat, eggs, butter, and even bread, were made so dear by a protective tariff. When people are compelled to pay so high for necessaries they can afford so much less for luxuries. Thus, the consumption of such luxuries reduced, the industry concerned is injured because the trade falls below what was anticipated. Our revenue from the customs would undoubtedly be doubled if the necessaries of life were not taxed; and thus we are driven to the conclusion that our protective system actually hampers our revenue returns. In this connection we may recall the tremendous

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strides in the accumulation of wealth which appeared in England after the repeal of the Corn Laws, which had operated, as the German tariff now does, as a dead weight on the country's advancement."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "REPTILE PRESS" OF INDIA

WHAT the London *Daily Mail* calls the "reptile press" has been the subject of legislation by the Government at Calcutta, which has decreed the summary confiscation of the plant of any newspapers containing, in the opinion of a magistrate, any "incitement to murder" or to "any act of violence." This law applies to the vernacular journals of the Indian Empire, of which George Gascoyne remarks in *The Daily Mail:*

"The Indian has an extraordinary veneration for the printed word. If he reads in his paper the wildest charges against the Government, it does not occur to him to doubt them. It is in print; therefore it must be true. The effect upon such minds of daily incitements to the shedding of blood may readily be imagined. The reptile journals spread their poison in the villages as well as the towns. Sometimes the schoolmaster is almost the only man in a village who can read. At sunset he may often be found seated beneath a banyan-tree, reading and expounding his favorite journal to the village elders. The listeners marvel at the iniquities of the British Raj thus revealed to them, but they believe them, all the same.

"Need there be any wonder that as a result of such an incessant and wide-spread propagation of direct incitements to violence, India has become honeycombed with disaffection? The discovery of bomb factories and the perpetration of murderous outrages came as no surprize to those who have watched the virulent animosity of the vernacular press. The act passed yesterday represents the

THE MOHMA D RISING.

A loyal cartoon which appeared on the outbreak of hostilities on the frontier.

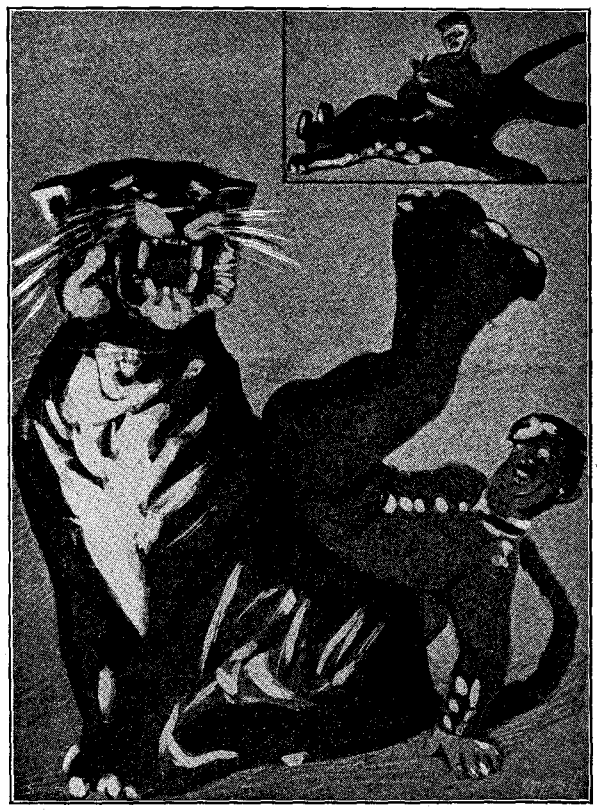
—*Hindu Punch.*

only effective method of dealing with this grave and increasing menace."

The London *Standard* expresses satisfaction that the "Executive is now empowered to strike with a strong hand at an evil the nature of which admits of no question."

The utility of this measure, which was passed at the suggestion of the Secretary for India, Lord Morley, is doubted, however, by *The Daily News* (London), which remarks:

"At no point in the procedure does a jury intervene, and it is to the vigilance of juries alone that we in this country owe the freedom of the press. Merely by threatening proceedings under this act, or by taking them with the knowledge that two weeks' suspension will suffice to ruin an opponent, a harsh bureaucrat could with ease destroy any frank and fearless native criticism. The consequence of any abuse of a press law would not be to stamp out discontent. It would rather be, as in Russia, to drive it to the infinitely more dangerous method of secret printing and underground conspiracy. Lord Morley no doubt intends to watch his bureaucrats, but can we be equally sure of his successor? We venture to think that there ought to be an appeal to a jury, and that the penalty should be suspended while the appeal is pending."



ENGLAND AND THE BENGAL TIGER.

"Heavens! The dreadful beast is getting up!"

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

In the eyes of the Liberal Manchester *Guardian* the law is oppressive and one-sided. Thus we read:

"That all incitements to crime should be rigorously represt is common ground with all Englishmen. But it should almost, we think, be made a general rule that every act of repression directed against the section which we wish to crush should be balanced by some extensions of liberty to the dutiful population which we wish to encourage. We mean, very properly, to put down incitements to disorder with a strong hand, but the most efficacious of all means to that end is to encourage the Constitutional party in India. Let India see that constitutional agitation is not hopeless, and we shall have done far more to repress Nihilism than can be done by explosive acts or press laws."

The Nation (London) thinks that the best way to check sedition in India is to grant more privileges to the natives, and *The Saturday Review* (London) exclaims:

"How absurd it is to prosecute the nominal manager of a seditious paper, while the real villain escapes and the evil work goes forward under another name! A stage has been reached where, not punishment, but prevention, is the first necessity. There is no cure, when once established, for the race hatred which these journalists

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and demagogs are making, by foul and cunning means, as first step to the wide-spread use of physical force."

In a long article in which the economic as well as the political sufferings of India are carefully discust as causes of Indian unrest, the London *Statist* observes:

"The country generally approves of the measures adopted by the Viceregal Council in India dealing with . . . incitements in the press to murder. We do not doubt that the legislation is equally approved of by all right-thinking Indians. Evidently wholesale assassination must be put down at any cost, and so must incitements to commit heinous crimes. But while an exceptional condition of things calls for exceptional action, stern measures will not restore the body politic any more than it will restore the body physical to its normal state. We require to study very thoroughly the disease from which India is suffering at present, and to apply carefully the necessary remedies."

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE

THE term "race suicide," if not invented by President Roosevelt, has been fairly and honestly adopted by him. But its significance in this country, declares the London *Daily Chronicle*, is much modified by the perennial tide of immigration which sets in toward the United States. France, however, is sadly dwindling in population, and the depopulation of the great Rhône and Garonne valleys, we are told, is becoming more appalling every year.

Recent statistics disseminated in the French press tell us that the population of France was stationary for the forty years ending with 1901. For the present century it has been decreasing, as appears from the following figures published in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris):

Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.
1901	857,274	1905	807,291
1902	845,378	1906	806,847
1903	826,712	1907	773,969
1904	818,229		

In 1907 there were 793,889 deaths, thus exceeding the births by 19,920.

The English press thinks that this is a sign of France's doom and the final extinction of the Gallic race. *The Daily News* (London), apropos of the above table, thus compares the progress of the English and French population previous to the year, fatal to France, 1907:

COMPARATIVE ADVANCE OF POPULATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

	1866.	1886.	1906.
France	38,000,000	38,000,000	39,000,000
Great Britain	30,000,000	36,000,000	42,000,000

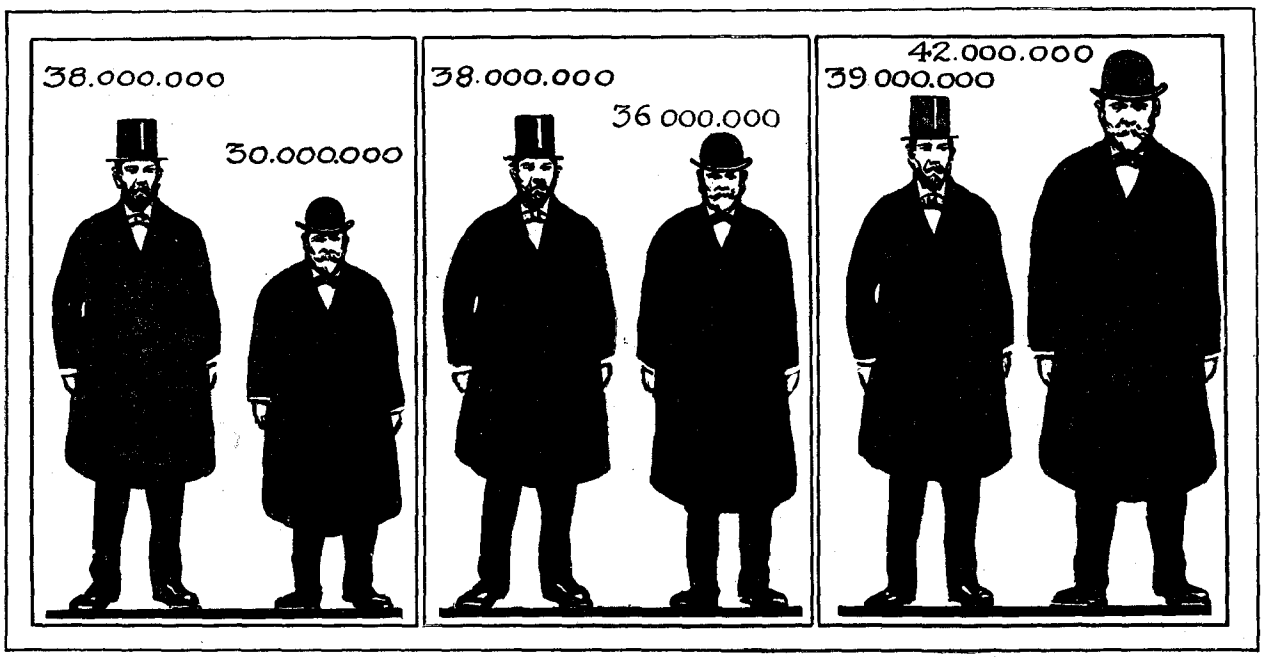
On this table *The Daily News* comments as follows:

"Thus, for every hundred Frenchmen of forty years ago there are now fewer than a hundred and three, whereas every hundred resident Britons then are represented by a hundred and forty now. To enhance the comparison we must remember that, far in excess of France, we supply emigrants to all parts of the globe. But the latest figures show that France is going from bad to worse. During the year 1907 she lost by excess of deaths over births nearly twenty thousand persons, or more than one in every two thousand. It is one of the most momentous facts of the time. It means that the French race has begun to disappear. The decline is no longer relative, but actual."

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* the attention of the French Government has been drawn to this matter, and as Louis XIV. subsidized large families in Canada, so a more or less direct premium is to be offered in France to those who raise children. The father of three children in ancient Rome was more or less a civic personage, and so is it proposed to be in the French Republic. Thus we read in *The Times*:

"There is now sitting at the Ministry of the Interior, under the presidency of Senator Piot, an extraparliamentary commission on depopulation. The recently published statistics on the movement of the French population last year are so striking that, taken in connection with the work of the Commission, they can not fail to add to the anxiety with which certain patriotic sociologists are seeking a remedy for the alleged steady depopulation of France.

"No panacea has yet been discovered, but a great number of remedies have been suggested. Among them is one proposed by M. Piot himself, and unanimously adopted by the Commission. That Senator would put an indirect premium on large families by equalizing the burden of taxation for fathers of families and bachelors. Now that the Chamber is discussing the reform of French taxes, M. Piot, I understand, thinks that it is an opportune moment to impose a special tax on 'citizens without children' and to lower the taxes in proportion to the number of children."



HOW GREAT BRITAIN IS OUTSTRIPPING FRANCE IN POPULATION.

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AMERICA AS THE OLDEST OF COUNTRIES

THE characteristics of the United States are not those of youth, but of old age, declares Charles Whibley in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. Mr. Whibley has been writing in that journal a series of articles on America which are brilliant, epigrammatic, and often picturesque. His impressions of our country are summed up in the closing paper, which he styles the epilog. He represents America as worshiping success, and sacrificing everything to it, and declares that when Americans call their land a youthful country they are quite mistaken. He writes:

"It is an irony of experience that the inhabitants of the United States are wont to describe themselves as a young people. They delight to excuse their extravagances on the ground of youth. When they grow older (they tell you) they will take another view of politics and of conduct. And the truth is that old age long ago overtook them. America is not, never was, young. She sprang, ready-made, from the head of a Pilgrim Father, the oldest of God's creatures. Being an old man's daughter, she has escaped

THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (to William H. Taft, his candidate for the Presidency)—"There, Sonny, I've fixt you up so they won't know the difference between us." —*Punch.*

the virtues and vices of an irresponsible childhood. In the primitive history of the land her ancestors took no part. They did not play with flint knives and set up dolmens where New York now stands. They did not adorn themselves with woad and feathers. The Prince Albert coat (or its equivalent) was always more appropriate to their ambition. In vain you will search the United States for the signs of youth. Wherever you cast your eye you will find the signal proofs of an eager, grasping age. Youth loiters and is glad, listening to the song of birds, wondering at the flowers which carpet the meadow, and recking not of the morrow. America is grave and in a hurry. She is not content to fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden age. The one hope of her citizens is to get to Wall Street as quickly as possible, that they may add to their already useless hoard of dollars."

Signs of old age are visible in the business life of New York as well as in the luxury of Newport. To quote further:

"Youth is prodigal of time and of itself. Youth boasts of strength and prowess to do great deeds, not of skill to pile millions upon millions, a Pelion upon an Ossa of wealth. Nor in the vain luxury of New York can we detect anything save the signs of age. It is only in modern America that the mad extravagance of Nero's Rome may be matched. There, in truth, the banquet of Trimalchio might be presented without surprize and without reproach. It differs from what are known as 'freak dinners' only in the superiority of its invention and in the perfection of its table-talk. In brief, the fantastic ambition of a 'cottage' at Newport, as of Trimalchio's villa in Southern Italy, is the ambition, not of primitive, reckless, pleasure-loving youth, but of an old age, sated and curious, which hurries to decay."

The absence of a sense of humor which we find in men who are leading in business and politics is also a sign of age, as is the love of money and of success which we see in America, says Mr. Whibley. He particularizes as follows:

"The humor which simplifies life, and detects a spice of ridicule even in the operations of business and politics, is rarely found in America. Nor is its absence remarkable. The Americans are absorbed from early youth to ripe old age in the pursuit of success. In whatever path they walk they are determined to triumph. Sport for them is less an amusement than a chance to win. When they embark upon business, as the most of them do, their ambition is insatiable. They are consumed by the passion of money-making. The hope of victory makes them despise toil and renounce pleasure. Gladly will they deprive themselves of rest and lead laborious lives. The battle and its booty are their own reward. They count their gathered dollars with the same pride wherewith the conquering general counts his prisoners of war. But the contest marks their faces with the lines of care, and leaves them beggared of gaiety. How can they take themselves other than seriously when millions depend upon their nod? They have specialized their energies to one end and purpose—the making of money; and in the process, as an American once said to me, they forget to eat, they forget to live. . . . . .

"This, then, is the dominant impression which America gives the traveler—the impression of a serious old gentleman, whom not even success will persuade to laugh at his own foibles."

THE WEALTHIEST POWER IN EUROPE—While France is, perhaps, the richest country in the world, she is also the least enterprising, declares the London *Statist*, a financial paper of high authority. Paris obtained from London and New York in the first five months of the present year, we are told, the enormous sum of $62,826,290 in actual gold. This shows the paramount influence which the French bankers exercise over the international money-market. The saving instincts of the French are remarkable, their climate is splendid, their soil fruitful, but as an industrial people they are stationary and do not take advantage of their opportunities. Thus the writer in *The Statist* declares:

"The great wealth of France is the result partly of the magnificent climate and soil, and partly of the great thrift of the people. Everybody saves something, however little, and even small savings when multiplied by millions come to very large totals. The absence of new enterprise is due mainly, no doubt, to political causes. The French were at one time as enterprising in business as in war and navigation. And they would be so to-day were they reassured respecting their future. But they have not even yet recovered from the disasters of 1870. They feel themselves more or less exposed to sudden attacks from Germany. Over and above this, party divisions exercise a depressing influence. Lastly, there is a deep-seated fear of Socialism. Just at present, for example, the discussion of the Income-tax Bill is weighing upon all business. Probably the new grouping of the Powers will give that confidence to the French people which alone is wanting to make France once more one of the very leading Powers. As long as she did not feel safe, either from Germany or from England, she was certainly in a very embarrassing position. Furthermore, her relations with Italy were anything but cordial. Now she is the ally of Russia, and she can count confidently upon the friendship of England, while her relations with Italy are once more good. It is to be hoped, therefore, that we shall see from this time forward a revival of the old spirit of enterprise, an increase in population, and a confidence in themselves, which alone is wanting to work wonders. Meantime, there is no doubt that France is an exceedingly rich country. But, unhappily, it is not a good sign when over 125 millions sterling are kept in gold idle in the Bank of France. It indicates not only an absence of the spirit of enterprise, but an absence of the confidence which is absolutely necessary for prosperity."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A POSSIBLE CORK-FAMINE

THAT the output of cork is rapidly decreasing, owing to disease among the cork-oaks and lack of knowledge regarding their treatment and the proper methods of gathering the bark, is asserted by P. Santolyne in *Cosmos* (Paris). It may be that in future years we shall have to depend entirely on substitutes for the many uses to which this substance is now put. The writer quotes especially the observations of Dr. Ducomet, who has been studying the subject for two years past and who advises certain methods for preserving the growth of the trees. He says:

"The [cork] trees are perishing throughout certain regions, those of Mezen and Lavadec, for instance. Stunted trees with the ends of their branches dead are sometimes attacked by parasites, [mostly] fungi. . . . In these conditions the bark forms a thicker crust with more numerous holes; it has no longer the flexibleness, the fine texture, or even the color that have given it its value. This diseased state of the tree makes it difficult, in dry years, to remove the bark without injuring the tree. . . . A third of the product must be rejected on account of its small thickness, which scarce reaches 15 millimeters [⅝ inch] instead of at least an inch. . . . . .

"The slowness of growth of the inner bark does not, as has been thought, cause a finer grain and greater elasticity; besides, if these advantages really existed, they would be offset by increase in the number and size of the cavities. On the other hand, by delaying the time of gathering the bark, which is done normally once in ten years, the thickness is not sensibly increased. The annual layers, in fact, diminish in size from the outer bark inward. Besides, the barking becomes necessary every ten years to restore the tree to its normal activity. 'Surfeited' cork, older than the usual ten years, is also subject to attack by ants. The principal defect is the formation of the canals, simple or branched, that traverse the entire thickness of the cork and finally become filled with a dusty brownish powder. . . . . .

"The state of decrepitude of the cork-oaks is noticed especially in places where the maritime pine flourishes, in dry regions, in fine sandy soil, poor in organic matter, with an undergrowth formed almost entirely of heath, moss, and lichens instead of the vegetation encountered in richer and moister soils. But the elimination of the pine, whose injurious action is not clearly understood, does not benefit the cork-trees, which, thus isolated, become stunted or die. It has been observed that the young cork-oaks flourish best in places where the undergrowth is uncut. . . . The removal of the undergrowth impoverishes the soil, removes its fertilizing principles, and facilitates the rapid disappearance of the organic matter. Cultivated groves are always inferior to wild ones. . . . . .

"Besides these general causes of deterioration we should mention cold and caterpillars. Heavy frosts cause the bark to separate, injure and dislocate the wood and do other kinds of damage, with much loss of sap. . . . The men who gather bark 'bleed' the trees with a hatchet stroke to facilitate the outflow of the sap before its decomposition. The tool must be kept in a perfect state of cleanness to avoid possible contamination."

In specifying sources of injury to the trees, the writer goes on to mention various diseases due to parasitic fungi, some of them aided by insufficient nourishment. Further:

"Without desiring to close a question whose investigation can hardly be said to be complete as yet, Mr. Ducomet advises rational methods of treatment, including absolute suppression of any use of the ground about the trees for farming or pasturage, the maintenance of the undergrowth, moderation in the height to which the removal of bark extends, and reduction of the number of cuts, drainage of accumulations of liquid, destruction of the maritime pine, and the keeping of the tree within its natural limits of territory, without any attempt at extension toward the forest of resinous trees.

"The uses of cork are very numerous; and after the most valuable part of the bark has been utilized, all the débris and residues may be employed. In one French factory these are transformed into protecting covers for glass vessels, polishers for glass, etc., etc. They also enter into the composition of bricks that are used more and more in modern construction for guarding against noise, cold, heat, and humidity and for securing lightness in ceilings, roofs, refrigerating chambers, bathing-houses, etc."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INFECTION FROM WELL PERSONS

SOME persons who have had typhoid fever continue to harbor the bacilli for varying periods after their recovery. Such persons, who have been named "carriers," constitute from 1.7 per cent. up to 5 per cent. of all patients. The seriousness of this fact, and its bearings on sanitary regulations and precautions of all kinds, are brought out in an editorial article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, June 13). Says this paper:

"The length of time that this condition may last is at present a matter of speculation only. The most extreme case thus far reported is one of the Strasburg carriers, a woman who had had typhoid fever thirty years previously and still harbored typhoid bacilli. Such cases are known as chronic 'carriers' to distinguish them from the acute 'carriers,' who show the presence of typhoid bacilli in the discharges for short periods of time only. The first very striking history of a chronic carrier was reported about two years ago by Kayser, of Strasburg. Here, as in most of the subsequent instances, there had been a series of strictly localized outbreaks of typhoid fever, which could not be accounted for in any of the ordinary ways. The infection was finally traced to a woman baker, who had had the disease ten years previously. . . . Kayser reported another epidemic, which was due to infected milk, the carrier in this instance being engaged in the milk trade and causing infection of seventeen persons. Friedel's case was that of an insane woman, who prepared salads and vegetables for the other inmates of the asylum. She proved to be a typhoid carrier, altho no history of an attack of the disease could be obtained. Probably the most brilliant case is Soper's woman cook. . . . This woman, during less than five years' time—the complete history could not be obtained—had caused outbreaks of typhoid fever in seven households, the number of cases aggregating twenty-six.

"The most recent addition to the literature of the typhoid-carrier is an article by Scheller, recounting an investigation into the conditions on a large estate in Prussia, where typhoid fever had been endemic for fourteen years. During this time thirty-two cases of typhoid fever had occurred among the one hundred and eighty persons living on the estate. By careful study of the conditions, the focus of infection was finally decided to be the dairy of the proprietor, practically all the victims having used milk from it. A woman employed in the dairy had suffered from typhoid fever seventeen years previously. . . . The number of cases that were traced to her, thirty-two, is the largest thus far credited to any single carrier.

"There was a surprizingly large number of carriers found by Scheller, not less than eighteen among the forty persons who drank the milk of this dairy, and only five of these had ever had typhoid fever. All, however, except the originator of the infection, proved to be only temporary carriers and yielded readily to treatment, while the latter continued to harbor bacilli even after rigorous measures had been employed. The great majority of carriers thus far reported have been women. . . . . .

"There is probably nothing in the field of municipal sanitation which offers so difficult a problem as this. . . . Obviously we have not begun to solve the question of prophylaxis when we insist on disinfection . . during the period of illness only. The matter becomes still more complicated through the discovery of typhoid-carriers who have no history of ever having had the disease. Such persons probably harbor the bacilli only for short periods of time, yet during that time they are a menace to their neighbors. The evidence points to the probability that many who come into close contact with cases of typhoid fever become temporary carriers, but, having no symptoms of the disease, they take no precautions. . . . Against such carriers no prophylactic measures can be taken. They will inevitably escape detection until an outbreak

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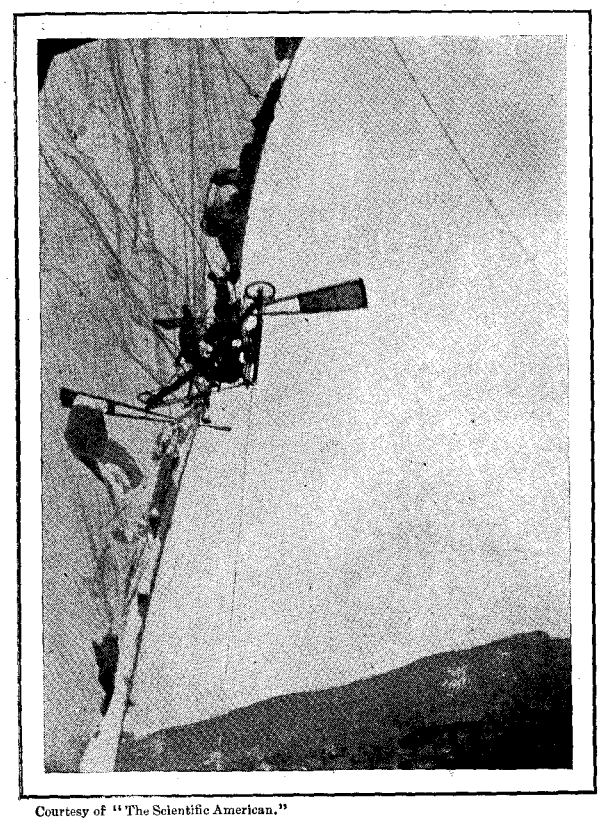
of typhoid fever in their environment leads to an examination of all possible sources of infection.

"Perhaps the most important lesson to be learned from these investigations is the folly of neglecting municipal hygiene. A long-protracted retribution awaits that city which has allowed typhoid fever to become endemic in its midst. Such a city as Pittsburg, for instance, must contain hosts of typhoid-carriers, and these will doubtless continue to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children long after the city's water supply has been purified."

HOW NOT TO BUILD AN AIR-SHIP

THE recent collapse in California of the largest dirigible balloon in the world affords an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 13) an opportunity to point out that much danger lies in the construction of air-ships—or anything else, for that matter—by persons ignorant of the underlying principles. This is well understood in the case of familiar machines. No unpractised person, for instance, would think of trying to design a locomotive or a dynamo; yet hundreds are trying their hands at aeroplanes and dirigible balloons. The following account of the accident is first given in the paper named above. The air-ship, which was designed and built by John A. Morrell, came to grief during its first test, which was held Saturday, May 23, at Berkeley, Cal. We read:

"The air-ship . . . consisted of a large pointed balloon 485 feet long and 34 feet in diameter. The envelop contained from 400,000 to 500,000 cubic feet of gas, and below it at intervals were supported, by means of netting and stout ropes, six 4-cylinder, 40-horse-power automobile motors, each of which was connected by belts to two propellers, one on either side. The netting which surrounded the envelop was joined together beneath and carried a canvas mattress, upon which the aeronauts stood and by means

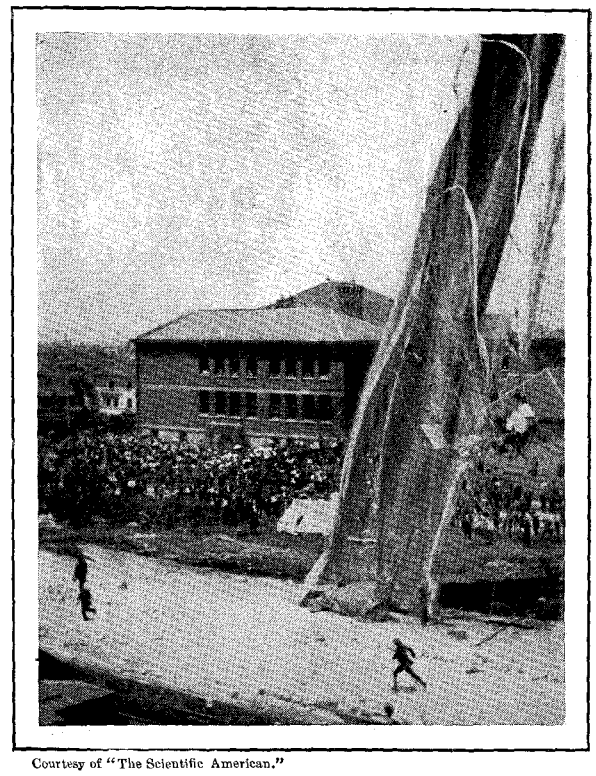


Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

ONE OF THE POWER PLANTS OF THE FALLING AIR-SHIP.

The men are seen clinging to the netting, the mattress in the bottom of which has assumed a nearly vertical position.

of which they could pass from one power plant to the other. The balloon was filled with illuminating gas, which gave it a lifting capacity of from 8 to 10 tons. It was, therefore, quite the largest air-ship that has ever been built in America, and was even larger than the German dirigible of Count von Zeppelin. Upon the first test of this air-ship, it was released from its moorings and allowed to ascend to a height of 200 or 300 feet. The ascent was accompanied by the cheers of several thousand spectators. On account



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE COLLAPSED BALLOON STRIKING THE EARTH.

One of the engines is seen dangling beside the deflated envelop.

of the nose of the balloon being tardily released, the envelop was given an upward inclination toward the rear of as much as 45°, the result being that the gas rushed to this end with great impetus and struck against the top at that point with a pressure of about 30 pounds per square foot, or thirty times more than would be considered safe with a well-constructed balloon. The oiled cloth, of which the envelop was constructed, could not withstand the pressure, and it burst, whereupon the machine fell rapidly to the ground, carrying with it its nineteen passengers, who were tangled in a mass of broken machinery, flapping cloth, and network. The passengers on board the ill-fated craft consisted of the inventor, eight engineers, five valve-tenders, two photographers and their assistants, and an aeronaut. Strangely enough, none was killed, six escaping uninjured and several others with slight injuries."

Commenting on this editorially, the paper calls attention to the fact that the development of an invention seems often to be attended by much ill-directed effort, which might have been applied to more useful designs. The practical inventor sometimes fails to secure capital, while the visionary is loosening the purse-strings of thousands who are misled by his "overripe imagination." The case described above, the writer considers very much to the point. He says:

"The design betrayed, in the proportions adopted and in the method of applying the motive power, an extraordinary ignorance of the principles underlying air-ship construction. In the first place, the ratio of diameter to length was quite impracticable. . . . This long, snake-like bag possest no rigidity either in a vertical or a horizontal plane; and, judging from the photographs and such descriptions as have come to hand, no effort was made to stiffen it by any adequate system of trussing. The lack of rigidity has been one of the most serious problems attached to air-ship construction, and with a view to preventing deformation or partial collapse under sudden shrinkage or expansion of the gas due to changes of temperature, Santos-Dumont and other experimentalists have provided separate internal air-bags, which are kept constantly inflated, so as to compensate for the shrinkage of the gas. Moreover, the vertical alinement has been protected by providing an underhung working-platform, generally triangular in section and

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possessing considerable vertical and lateral stiffness. Care has also been taken to so hang the platform from the balloon that the load would be evenly distributed; and longitudinal swaying has been prevented by attaching the platform to the balloon by a system of triangulated netting and ropes.

"As distinguished from these precautions, the wrecked balloon seems to have been designed to invite the very disaster which occurred. . . . A gas-bag of this enormous length and relatively small diameter should have been strengthened by a vertical framework, or rope and wire trusswork of considerable rigidity; but no provision whatever of the kind appears to have been made. With such a great increase in length, moreover, the stresses due to steering control, either in a vertical or horizontal plane, were greatly augmented; yet apparently no special effort was made to meet these stresses. It was inevitable that the long-drawn-out affair would get out of control; and it appears from the published accounts that this speedily happened, the air-ship assuming a sharply inclined position. The rush of gas to the upper end of it, which naturally followed, proved too much for the strength of the envelop material, which burst open, allowing the gas to escape and letting the whole affair drop to the ground."

It is positively amazing, the writer thinks, that the lives of nearly a score of men should have been entrusted to such a construction as this. He believes that a practical aeronaut, such as Captain Baldwin or Mr. Knabenshue, would have predicted just such a collapse as occurred. He concludes:

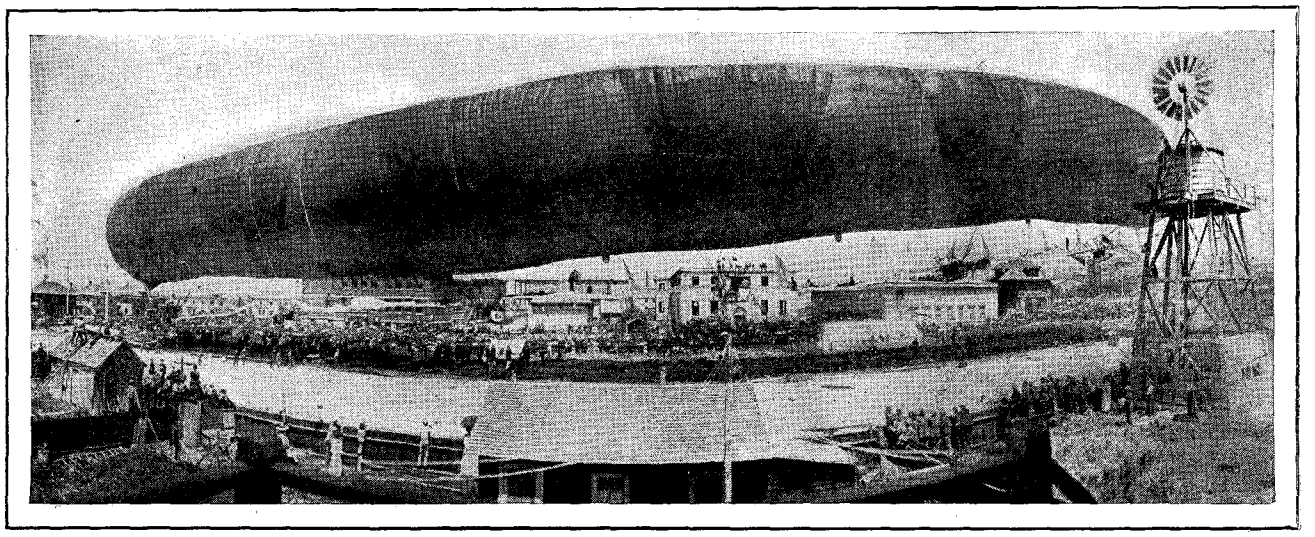
"And yet, despite the failure, and the fact that so many of the occupants were injured, and that all ran a risk of death, it is stated that another company proposes to build an air-ship along the same lines and of even more exaggerated proportions. It will be a thousand pities if the American investor is led to lend his assistance to any such wild scheme as this."

X-RAY SNAPSHOTS—Instead of necessitating a considerable exposure, as formerly, *x*-ray photographs may now be made instantaneously, we learn from *The Lancet* (London, June 6). An interesting demonstration was given on this subject at the London Hospital on May 27 and very satisfactory radiographs, we are told, were made in from one-fifth to half a second. Says the paper just named:

"While so-called instantaneous radiographs were made some years ago by several workers, it was not until quite recently that the method has been so far perfected that it could be adopted as a regular procedure, and it is chiefly due to Dr. Graedel, of Nauheim, that it has been brought within the sphere of every-day radiography. It may surprize some to find that very little modification of their existing *x*-ray apparatus is necessary so long as a high-voltage continuous current is available. The best results are obtained with the 200-volt to 250-volt current from the main. A very large primary current is used, sometimes as much as 90 amperes, through a special triple-anode electrolytic interrupter. There is no danger to existing cables, fuses, and so on, owing to the very short time during which the current is flowing, and for the same reason the *x*-ray tubes are not damaged, tho the current through the latter may be from 20 to 50 milliamperes or more. While excellent results are obtained with the tube, say, 24 inches from the plate, good results are also obtained at a distance of 80 inches, and in this case there is so little distortion that the parts are represented at almost exactly their natural size. . . . This and the convenience of dealing with fretful and fidgety patients, such as children, make this new modification one of considerable value."

OPERATION WITHOUT THE PATIENT'S CONSENT

THIS, we are told by Prof. Alfred Clum in the *Cleveland Medical Journal* (May), has now been pronounced definitely illegal. The necessity for obtaining a patient's consent to operation, says *The Lancet*, in a review of this article, may seem too obvious to require discussion, but cases occur in which the question is not at all simple. Some of these are stated as follows:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

VIEW OF THE GIGANTIC AIR-SHIP JUST BEFORE IT ASCENDED.

The six power plants suspended by ropes are clearly visible, as well as the men located at different points on the mattress that connected the power plants and was laid inside of the netting.

"In Minnesota a patient consulted an aural surgeon for deafness of the right ear. . . . The surgeon advised operation, to which the patient consented. At the latter's request his family physician was present at the operation. When the patient was under the anesthetic the surgeon examined his left ear and found that it was in a more serious condition than the right and in greater need of operation. He found a large perforation high in the membrane, and the bone of the inner wall of the middle ear necrosed. He called the attention of the patient's physician to the condition and recommended that the operation should be performed on the left ear. To this no objection was made. The patient had not complained of any deafness in this ear or known of any trouble in it. The operation was successfully performed, but after it the hearing of the left ear was seriously impaired and the patient brought an action for assault and battery against the surgeon. The court held that the operation was a violation of the rights of the patient unless the surgeon could show that the patient had explicitly or implicitly consented to an operation on the left ear. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

"In another case a woman the subject of epilepsy consented to some minor operation on the pelvic organs which took place in hospital. She left the hospital saying that she would consent to no further operation. She was induced to return, and a major operation was performed. . . . There was some evidence that the anesthetic for the operation was administered to the patient when she was asleep. The surgeon testified that her husband had given his consent to the second operation. The court held that whether such consent was obtained or not was unimportant, because the

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wife's consent was necessary. A verdict was given for the plaintiff with exemplary damages—$3,000. On appeal the verdict was upheld and the court regarded the operation as a mutilation which the surgeon had no right whatever to perform. This case is the precedent in the American courts that the consent of a husband is no legal substitute for the consent of his wife when she is the subject of operation."

PICTURES BY WIRELESS

A METHOD for transmitting pictures by wireless telegraphy, the invention of H. Knudsen, is announced in *The Electrical Review* (New York, June 13). The device, altho still in the experimental stage, gives reasonably satisfactory results, and the inventor now proposes to go still further and set type by the same method. Says an editorial writer in the paper above named:

"To the uninitiated these performances seem to be truly wonderful, but when analyzed it will be found that the method is really simple. The only marvelous part is that we can produce a disturbance at one point and thereby effect a minute corresponding disturbance at another point without any intervening conductor. In fact, if one wishes to go to the bottom of the matter, the interposition of a conductor does not really simplify the matter much for the physicist, tho sixty years of practical telegraphy has made this process very commonplace, and hence simple to the lay mind.

"Knudsen's system, in brief, consists simply in an application of the Morse method of telegraphing. He transmits, by a mechanical device, a series of dots following one another in the proper sequence. Dots close together produce a dark line; farther apart, a light line; and the entire picture is built up in this way just as a mosaic is formed of bits of colored porcelain.

"By the same process it is not a difficult matter to produce a large variety of mechanical effects, such, for example, as the operation of a typesetting machine. In all such processes the greatest difficulty is in running two devices entirely disconnected, in synchronism; but by stopping these devices after every revolution, or stroke, and starting them again simultaneously, this difficulty is overcome. A somewhat serious obstacle to the general introduction of such systems, either for transmitting pictures or for other purposes, is that they require a considerable time in order to effect the entire operation. Knudsen's method is, of course, applicable to the transmission over wire by the simple introduction of two clock-driven mechanisms, which automatically stop after each stroke or revolution, and are started again simultaneously."

OUT-OF-DATE TELEPHONY ABROAD—The Parisian telephone system is scarcely up to date, if we may believe an editorial writer in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago). We read:

"It is difficult to realize that only the other day an effort was made in Paris to replace the old magneto signaling system, with its little crank at the right of the telephone which has not been seen in large cities in this country for many years, by the much more convenient automatic signaling system. But the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a dispatch dated June 6, says that such was the case. And, more curious still, the effort to introduce this improvement met with disfavor! The correspondent explains: 'Hitherto excitable Frenchmen whiled away the time while awaiting Central to answer, by grinding furiously at the crank bell-call. The new system denied them this form of relief. The result was that their pent-up feelings found outlet in imprecations and wild gesticulations. In many cases the telephones were damaged by poundings and shakings and had to be removed.' It is said that the French Minister of Telephones was forced to admit that the imported system was a complete failure. 'The new system may be good enough for the highly trained Americans,' he is quoted as saying, 'but I am convinced that my excitable countrymen need the safety-valve of the old-fashioned bell.'

"Telephone service in Paris has been the subject of many jokes. One reason is that the operators are government functionaries and take their time. Still it is hard to believe that the service is so bad that the magneto call must be suffered to remain as a vent to the feelings of subscribers who are not only excitable but justly indignant."

IS THE EARTH DRYING UP?

THAT the annual rainfall has been lessening ever since the glacial period, and that the end will be a dry and parched earth, unable to sustain life, is asserted by G. Guilbert, a French meteorologist. He makes this statement in an article in the *Bulletin* of the Calvados Meteorological Commission, an abstract of which is published in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 30). He writes:

"The progressive diminution of rainfall is a fact that is becoming better and better established, and even universally known. As meteorological observations are perfected and prolonged, the phenomenon is more and more certain and forces itself upon our notice.

"Besides the Calvados Commission, which noted it in 1894, and many others since, the meteorological commission of Meurthe-et-Moselle has just made an important contribution to the study of this question, which is so important for the future of the whole globe.

"The learned secretary of this commission, Mr. Millot, professor of meteorology in the Faculty of Sciences at Nancy, has analyzed the results of thirty years of observation and gives the following as the average rainfalls for five-year periods at Nancy:

Years.	Millimeters.
1878–1882	896.1
1883–1887	794.0
1888–1892	760.4
1893–1897	680.5
1898–1902	688.9
1903–1907	628.1

"This diminution of rain at Nancy is truly impressive; it is even more rapid than that at Calvados. While the rainfall passes here from an average of 896.1 to 628.1, or a diminution of 268 millimeters, the corresponding years at St. Honorine-du-Fay show only a decrease of 157.3. The extraordinary importance of the figures noted at Nancy causes Mr. Millot to say that 'if the rainfall should continue to decrease in the same proportion, before the end of a century France would become another Sahara, without its heat.' But he adds: 'Is the dryness going to increase indefinitely? We may reassure ourselves on this point. We have to do here only with oscillations of somewhat long periods, which appear in all natural phenomena. In nature everything vibrates, everything oscillates, the molecule as well as the ocean, and the more the rainfall decreases, the nearer will come the time when it will begin to increase. Perhaps this is not far distant.'

"Nothing could be truer. The rainfall can not go on decreasing constantly at this speed. It is certain that a natural law should bring about a rainy period after a dry period. Without this oscillatory phenomenon, as Professor Millot well says, France would be a Sahara before another century. But even admitting this periodic oscillation, we may nevertheless affirm, basing our statement on both the universality and continuity of the observations, that the diminution of rainfall is a persistent and progressive phenomenon, which nothing has checked since the origin of rain on the globe, at least since the glacial period, and which nothing will modify in the future.

"More rain certainly may fall in the next thirty years than is falling during the present period, but the following period will be drier yet. Thus, even with oscillations, be they of thirty-year or of hundred-year periods, the rain will continue to diminish century by century, as it has always done over the whole globe since prehistoric times.

"Perhaps the development of civilization has contributed to this diminution of rain, but only in very slight degree. In an equally small degree is it within the power of man to delay the progressive drying-up of our planet. Reforestation, especially on hills, is always a palliative whose efficiency admits of no doubt and which should not be neglected. The urgency of this proceeding is shown by the rapidity of the decrease of rainfall. Trees, as every one knows, do not grow in a day. A half-century is necessary to grow a forest, and if we do not wish to grow rapidly drier and drier, quick reforestation is necessary. This is the practical conclusion from climatological investigations under the auspices of various meteorological commissions, and such a result shows well, whatever we may say, their utility from an agricultural standpoint and their scientific value."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MOTION OF A BOWED VIOLIN-STRING

HOW does a violinist control the loudness of his tone? Helmholtz, the great German physicist, tells us that while the bow is moving across the string the part of the latter in contact with the bow alternately follows it and springs back from it, causing the whole of the string to vibrate. According to his belief, the loudness may be altered only by changing the position or speed of the bow and does not depend at all on the pressure. This conclusion, says Harvey N. Davis in a paper read before the American Physical Society at Chicago and printed in *The Physical Review*, is not in agreement with experience, and he explains by referring to some recent experiments on the subject. Says Mr. Davis:

"To each bowing speed corresponds a certain bowing pressure below which the normal Helmholtzian form can not be maintained, and this critical pressure varies very nearly as the bowing speed. It can be considerably exceeded without changing the nature or magnitude of the vibration, but a violinist would ordinarily use as small pressure as his bowing speed at the moment would allow, both because of the scratching which too great a pressure causes, and to avoid undue fatigue. Therefore, even if loudness is determined by bowing speed alone, a greater bowing speed would always be accompanied by a greater pressure, and this would seem to be the cause of the loud tone. This tends to mask the real issue, which is whether loudness increases with pressure at a constant bowing speed; but even when it is allowed for, experience seems to be against the Helmholtzian theory.

"The author is therefore led to believe that the actual motion of a violin-string is usually not of the normal Helmholtzian type, but of the sort . . . corresponding to light bowing. . . . Diminishing the pressure of the bow carries the ordinary straight-line form continuously over into one from which the overtones have entirely disappeared, the amplitude of the fundamental being also somewhat reduced. . . . This explanation obviously requires that the quality of the tone should change when its loudness is varied at constant bowing speed, and this seems to be the case, altho the effect is not as marked as might be expected."

DAMAGE TO SHIPS FROM LIGHTNING

IN spite of a popular impression to the contrary, ships remote from the land, we are told by a writer in *Knowledge* (London, June), are seldom damaged by lightning, altho some of the most awe-inspiring displays of atmospheric electricity are frequently witnessed by those on board of them. To quote:

"Standing rigging, and even parts of the running gear, are now made of steel wire, and this substitute for the old-fashioned hemp serves the purpose of a lightning conductor when the ship is not fitted with such an aid to safety. The electric current is conveyed down the wire rigging, and reaches the sea through the vessel's metal hull. Damage occurs only if the current be interrupted on its way to earth. In a comparatively large proportion of instances the fore-royal truck is struck by lightning, that of the main less frequently, and the mizzen least of the three. Very serious casualties under this head occurred to war-ships and merchant-vessels in the days of wooden hulls and hempen rigging. . . . In July, 1802, as thirteen sail of the East India Company were trying to round the Cape in the vicinity of Algoa Bay, homeward bound, two of them, the *Britannia* and the *Bombay Castle*, were struck by lightning. The foremast of each was soon enveloped in flames, and the two masts had to be cut away in order to save the ships and their combustible cargoes. A heavy gale was blowing, the night was dark, and the other ships of the fleet, which were hove-to at the time, were witnesses of this thrilling incident.

"Many vessels are now fitted with lightning conductors of approved types, lest the wire rigging should fail to carry off the electric current. In May, 1896, shortly after a severe thunder-storm accompanied by lightning and rain in 3° S. 87° E., the P. and O. steamship *Victoria* had a sudden increase of deviation amounting to 6° in both the standard and the wheel-house compasses, and later on it was discovered that the lightning conductor on the fore had fused. The ship must have been struck by lightning during the storm. At 10:55 on the night of December 29, 1907, in 35° 50′ N. 21° 20′ E. the P. and O. steamship *Britannia*, outward bound to Sydney, N. S. W., came under the influence of a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied by vivid lightning, a deluge of rain, and very large hailstones. . . . This weather continued till 5:30 on the morning of the 30th, . . . and it was discovered that during the night the fore lightning conductor had been fused in places, and that the strands of the last ten feet of it had been opened out. Neither the *Victoria* nor the *Britannia* was injured, and this immunity from injury was doubtless due to the presence of lightning conductors."

HONEY: REAL AND IMITATION

PURE honey—one of the most variable of food-materials—is derived solely from the sweet fluid collected from the nectaries of flowers and prepared by the honey-bee. The fact that honey has been actually collected and stored by bees, however, does not make it "pure." Bees often fill their cells with molasses, honeydew, or the juices of fruits; indeed, they almost always gather varying amounts of the exudations of plants other than nectar. What then is "pure" honey? Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, May 30):

"Chemically considered, the ideal honey is a concentrated solution of invert sugar—*i.e.*, of dextrose and levulose in equal proportions, with traces of formic acid, nitrogenous bodies, dextrin, and other organic substances. Owing to the presence of impurities so generally introduced by the bees, much difficulty is found in attempting to set up a suitable standard of purity for honey as found in commerce. The difficulty is increased by the common practise of artificially feeding bees and by the addition of adulterants. The historical and literary associations of honey and its value as a food and a medicine lend interest to an important investigation into its composition and analysis that has recently been undertaken by Mr. C. A. Browne and Mr. W. J. Young, of the United States Department of Agriculture. At the present time the chief adulterants of honey are cane-sugar, starch-sirup or commercial glucose, and invert sugar. It is interesting to note that bees readily feed upon cane-sugar, but they often refuse to take glucose-sirup. The latter adulterant is added to natural honey for the double purpose of cheapening the product and preventing crystallization. The nectar of flowers contains from 70 to 80 per cent. of water, but honey contains only about 20 per cent. The reduction is effected partly by the bees exposing the nectar in thin layers to the action of a current of air produced by the fanning of their wings and partly by a process of regurgitation, the nectar being continually thrown out from the honey-sac on the partially doubled tongue and then drawn in again until, by the movement of the air and the heat of the hive, the nectar is sufficiently concentrated to be deposited in the cells of the comb. Another change of considerable importance, which takes place while the nectar is in the honey-sac of the bee and also probably during evaporation and storage in the comb, is the conversion of over 85 per cent. of the sucrose originally present in the nectar through the action of an enzyme secreted by the bee. The nectar is further modified by the bee by the introduction of a minute quantity of formic acid which is not present in the original nectar. This acid is supposed to act as a preservative and to prevent fermentation."

The chemical investigation of honey may be supplemented, the author tells us, by microscopical examination. The genuineness of a sample may be indicated by the number of pollen grains present. By counting these it is possible to ascertain approximately the amount of glucose or other adulterant. A study of the size, shape, and markings of pollen grains enables the analyst to determine the flowers from which the honey was collected, and thus the statements on the label regarding the source can be verified.

To bleach sponges, says *La Nature* (Paris), "wash them in pure water, then dip them in a 10-per-cent. solution of hydrochloric acid and leave them there twenty-four hours. Then wash them again in pure water and leave them for twenty-four hours more in water containing twenty-four parts in a thousand of bromin."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

DIVORCE OF THE CHURCH FROM LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM

THE Church is charged with having "neither troubled to produce enduring literature itself nor encouraged the efforts in that direction of others." The London *Times* is responsible for this editorial statement, which was called forth by the discussion of the Church's relation to literature at the Pan-Anglican Congress in London. In spite of such names as Augustine of Hippo, Blaise Pascal, William Law, Joseph Butler, and John Henry Newman, there has, it is alleged, been a severance between humane letters and religion ever since the Revival of Letters and the Reformation. This point ought to have received stronger emphasis from the hands of the Congress, thinks *The Times*, and should have taken the time that was given to a consideration of "the spread of 'indecent' publications, such as every clean-minded person reprobates and every one who cares for the good of the rising generation would gladly stop to-morrow." Two papers dealing with the question of the future relations of the Church with literature were given by Mr. A. C. Benson and Canon Foakes-Jackson. The words of the former are thus summarized:

PROCESSION OF BISHOPS AT THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

The line headed by the Pan-Anglican banner is passing in front of Queen Anne's statue before entering St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

"The author foresaw that the literature of the future would exercise a much freer hand than now in dealing with religion. The Church's duty was to make the old run smoothly into the new, and not sacrifice the interests of the future to the past, however august. The Church must direct its members how to think, not what to think. Let the Church not repeat the mistake which greeted 'Tracts for the Times' and 'Essays and Reviews' with torrents of censure; let it welcome the note of aspiration which sounded through the restlessness and even the cynical levity of modern literature."

Canon Foakes-Jackson, as reported—

"appealed to literature to aid in the furtherance of Christian principles, and contended that the Church was not doing all it ought. Wonderfully clever books were written by dissenters; the cause of the Roman Church was ably and insidiously advocated by Mr. Hugh Benson, but there was nothing of the kind in the English Church. There was, moreover, a very great need of a good church history and of good clear books on church doctrine. The ignorance found in the so-called educated class was almost incredible. A young man who had taken a brilliant degree had told him: 'I never could be a Christian; you believe that you will go to heaven and do nothing but take part in one religious service for all eternity.'"

The Congress at this session also made an effort "to think out the relations between religion and the 'intellectual force' called journalism." The speakers were Mr. St. Loe Strachey, editor of the London *Spectator*, and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Mr. Strachey's paper on the ethics of journalism is thus summarized:

"After quoting Delane's assertion that a journalist's business was publicity, he said that it was even good to know, within reasonble limits, the evil that was being done, so that it might be checked. There were, however, as Sir Thomas Browne had said, matters which deserved to be recorded only in the chronicles of Hell. If publicity's methods were sound, fearless, and without guile, all was well; if not, it might become the most dishonorable and degrading of trades. Our press had certainly been growing purer during the last twenty years, tho the opposite was true of our fiction. The worse fault of the newest journalism, after its indifference to veracity, was triviality, which degraded both writer and reader. Passing from the question of news to that of comment, Mr. Strachey contrasted judicial journalism with the journalism of advocacy, for which, he said, there was little defense. However, the notion of the political journalist perpetually writing leaders against his own convictions was pure imagination. Mr. Strachey defended anonymity as making for responsibility, not irresponsibility. Zola had wondered how our newspaper-writers could forego the 'delicious notoriety' of signed articles. The delicious notoriety of the individual was the ruin of the better journalism. It was a great misfortune that a newspaper could not be started by a poor man; but it was well that newspapers should, as a rule, be owned by rich men, as, in foreign countries where newspapers were not great properties, their articles could too often be bought. At the same time, the proprietor should derive his wealth from the newspaper, and not from other sources."

Mr. Chesterton demurred to some of Mr. Strachey's statements, saying:

"We should beware of thanking God in our pride that we are not like those miserable French and American journalists. There was more spiritual safety for a French journalist with his confest vanity than for the Englishman who bragged about his modesty. Then, if Christ meant anything in what he said about the camel and the needle's eye, he certainly meant that the rich were in more moral danger than the poor; but Mr. Strachey had argued that the rich were less likely to be wicked. In modern society the rich man who received an enormous income and lived in luxury, on the understanding that he pandered to certain causes and needs, was bought already. As for anonymous journalism and Mr. Strachey's plea for its sincerity, he himself had not read an obviously honest leader for twenty years. The danger of the modern world was secrecy. In the ancient world, the tyrant sat in the open with a crown or miter on his head, and, having detected the head, the people could cut it off. The same arguments with which anony-

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mous articles were detended could be used for anonymous letters and post-cards. It was right that a journalist's words should be discounted by the light of his life."

Upon this latter speech the London *Times* comments:

"This, of course, is excellent fooling, if anonymity and incorruption were matters which it was necessary for the Pan-Anglican Congress to digress to during a short hour's discussion. But here, too, the proper gambit was historical. The Church has lost the prerogative it once exercised, both as the purveyor of news and as the molder of public opinion. The miracle-play, the itinerancy of the friars, the sermons to the citizens at Paul's Cross, the masques enacted before an English monarch on his or her first entrance to the city, were the leading articles of the medieval world, just as much as the preaching of the Old-Testament prophet was an appeal to the King and his princes on behalf of the people for lack of justice. The Congress, therefore, would have been more suitably employed if it had concerned itself, not, indeed, with the recovery of the Church's lost prerogative, which 'departed without being desired,' but with the Church's duty to nourish and admonish minds that shall affect public life for good, and shall do what they can to make sure that

> 'By degrees to fulness wrought,
> The strength of some diffusive thought
> Hath time and space to work and spread.'"

THE LOWERED PULPIT

THE style of pulpit architecture has gradually changed so as to make the pulpit lower—a fact that seems to one writer to symbolize the decline of modern preaching. The church of the present day, says *The Methodist Recorder* (Pittsburg), "has multiplied machinery and brought the pastor into the relation of a master mechanic to his large organization," making him, the writer thinks, "a captain of industry rather than a preacher of the gospel." "The result of this has been to dethrone the preacher and to bring the standard of the pulpit from its high estate to a commonplace in the duties of the modern preacher." He protests:

"We believe the pulpit work of the modern preacher is his highest duty. The pulpit is the throne of the preacher, and any work which lowers its tone and style is hurtful to the ministry and to the Church. We are in some danger of dethroning the preacher and making him a manager of great enterprises, to the lowering of the pulpit and a lessening of its power. The modern preacher ought to say to the Church in regard to much of the work for which he is held responsible, 'Look ye out among you seven men of honest report whom we can appoint over the business, but we will give ourselves to prayer and the ministry of the Word.'

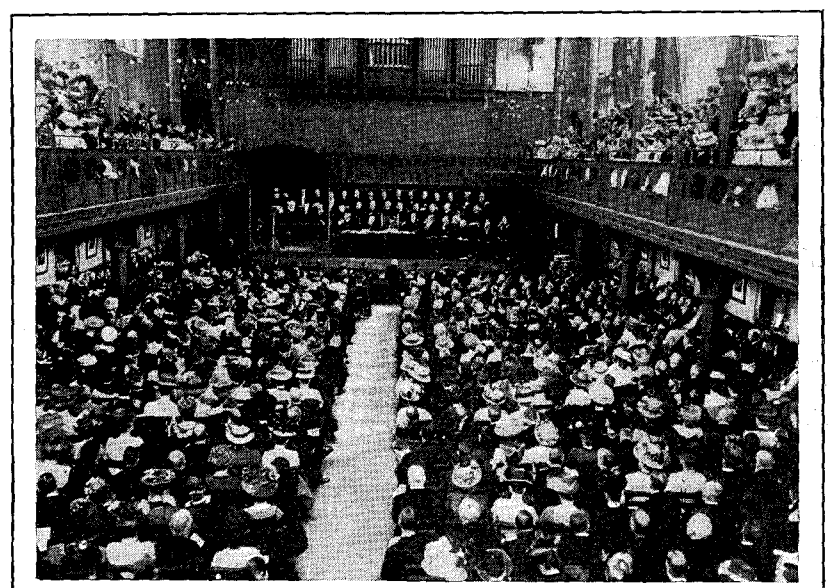
"The Sunday-school has entered the field in such a way that it has lowered the pulpit, and the cry is already ascending, 'We have been to Sunday-school and we don't need to remain for preaching.' Here again the pulpit is being lowered and is losing its place and power. We must rest assured that anything which lowers the pulpit and directs attention to some other department of the Church as of more importance than the preaching of the Word is positively subversive of the Lord's plan for saving the world.

"We plead for a reenthroning of the preacher in his pulpit. The Church must feel that when a preacher ascends his pulpit to preach he is on the throne of power which is to bring to Christ and the Church their greatest glory. The preaching may sound very much like foolishness and not be so interesting as the engaging discussion of the attractive young woman or man who teaches the Sunday-school class, or not so practical as the discussion of some problem of the local church, yet it is this very preaching which has been ordained and is established as the means of saving the world. Give the preacher his throne, and let the Church rejoice when the preacher is on his throne rather than yawn and wish he would quit.

"We believe this cry of the decline of the modern pulpit is due not to the growth of the printing-press and the multiplying of periodicals, but to the fact that we have allowed the preacher to be dethroned and other work to seem more important to us than the preaching of the Word."

RELIGIOUS HARMONY IN CANADA

A FRENCH view of religious conditions in Canada is offered in a Parisian journal, the *Revue Bleue*. The writer, Mr. Gaston Bonet-Maury, sees a state of almost idyllic harmony to exist between the Catholic and Protestant forces of that land. Ancient differences are allayed, and replaced by a spirit of cooperation that rouses action on great moral questions. Such a one, for instance, that recently occupied the attention of the country was the crusade against alcohol. Mutual emulation is the motive force, as he sees it, not only of harmonious life, but of cooperative action.



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INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

One of the many assemblies at the Congress.

The resultant freedom leaves the people without envy of outsiders. We read such details of the condition as the following:

"The population of Canada is for the most part religious, and practises its religion-whether it be Catholic or Protestant. One is struck by that fact. . . . That impression is confirmed by statistics: of the 6,400,000 souls counted by the Dominion in 1906, there were about 2,500,000 Catholics, 3,040,000 Protestants, and only 3,000 to 4,000 agnostics; that is, atheists, freethinkers, and skeptics. Of course, all those who frequent places of worship are not orthodox or devout, but, at least, they follow family tradition and pay respect to the Divine Majesty and to public opinion. An irreligious man and one who professes no religion are looked upon askance by Canadian society, both Protestant and Catholic.

"Lay schools, that is to say, those without religious instruction, do not exist. The situation of Catholicism in Quebec is a most privileged one, almost enjoying legal immunity. . . . . .

"Within the last twenty-five years there has been a great increase of religious orders in Canada; they were readily authorized by a bill of the Parliament of Quebec. Even the Jesuits, who had disappeared at the end of the eighteenth century, and whose estates had been confiscated, have been received again and voted by Parliament the sum of two millions indemnification. . . . . .

"The chief object of the Catholic hierarchy, having at its head the Archbishop of Montreal, is to maintain in its integrity the Catholic faith and the French language among its flock. To that end it makes use of the privileges preserved to it by the English Government, and testifies to the latter its gratitude by perfect loyalty and obedience to the acts of the Government.

"The situation of the Protestants is, theoretically, less advantageous, as they do not enjoy any of the foregoing privileges—

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tithes, taxes, etc.—but the system of separation of Church and State, practised faithfully, has not been less favorable to them than to the different churches of the United States. They are divided, in the main, into four groups, which are, in numerically decreasing order: Methodists, 917,000; Presbyterians, 842,000; Anglicans, 681,000; Baptists, 292,000.

"Each one of these churches is supported by voluntary subscriptions, by the renting of its pews, and by its self-government. A federation has recently been formed for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Protestant schools in the French language, and have founded scholarships for their students at McGill University (Montreal) and other schools. Their principal aim is to give good moral and religious instruction to children and to preach to the flood of immigrants that, to the number of 180,000 to 200,000 a year, invade Canada. The Protestants, either by missionary preaching or by the founding of schools in the provinces of the West, or even through the influence of physicians and nurses, are trying to educate these masses of colonists, uncivilized, coarse, and belonging to different races, as they often are, to knead this shapeless mass and to place within it the leaven of faith and evangelical morality. In this work the Methodists and Presbyterians lead."

As to the relations between Catholics and Protestants the writer observes:

"In so far as the two faiths are embodied, for the most part, in two different and almost rival races, French and English, these relations, theoretically, have a defensive and uncompromising character. The Catholic Canadians, jealous of the autonomy of language and religion that they have kept, in great part, thanks to the support of the clergy, distrust any tendency toward centralization, for instance, in educational matters; and they avoid mixt marriages.

"The Protestant Canadians, on their side, view unfavorably the Catholic propaganda and the financial or educational privileges left by the Government to the Catholics, and disapprove of the granting of tribunals for ratifying certain annulments of marriage, obtained at the Court of Rome, and which are in fact disguised divorces.

"But the reality is better than the theory, and courteous relations are established between the ministers of the two faiths, as, for instance, between the professors of Laval and McGill, and, thanks to the régime of religious liberty, admitted by the Crown and maintained by the Parliament of Ottawa, tolerance has entered little by little into the customs and manners. There has been for a long time no violent controversy, and cooperation even has taken place between curés and pastors in the fight against alcoholism and other social scourges.

"Catholicism has been reproached in certain countries, notably in South America, for having lost its efficacious action upon the habits of the population. That reproach can not be addrest to Canadian Catholicism. If it is, as they say, somewhat behind in theological science, at least it has preserved much moral vigor. The Canadian priests furnish, generally, an example of Christian virtues, and maintain the population committed to their care at a moral level, incontestably superior to that of the United States. Emulation with the Protestant ministers has, without doubt, something to do with that result. . . . . .

"If the Canadian people has lost its absolute independence by the English conquest, it has gained, in the school of its new masters, apprenticeship in these two great things, self-government and religious liberty. . . . Canadians enjoy as complete religious liberty as do the people of the United States. The Catholics of Canada have preserved the greater part of the estates and privileges that they possest in France before the French Revolution. A century of life with the English and Protestant colonists has made them understand the benefits of religious liberty, and has trained them in the school of tolerance. In one word, the two faiths, Catholic and Protestant, find themselves to-day in about the same situation that they were placed by the Edict of Nantes in France, with the difference that neither of the two is salaried by the State, and that they have no need of fortified towns to guarantee them their rights.

"Thus the Canadians furnish the spectacle of a happy and free nation, peaceful and united, almost as independent as Switzerland and the Netherlands, and one, alas! that has no cause to envy the mother country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE BISHOPS THINK OF THE OPEN PULPIT

SECEDERS from the Protestant-Episcopal Church seem to have acted with too much haste if their only ground was the meance of "the open pulpit." A census of opinions held by bishops of the Protestant-Episcopal Church on the subject has been taken by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee). The result leads this paper to think that those who by "strange interpretations" of Canon 19 "have opened the pulpits of the Church to strangers for the preaching of sermons are now shown to have violated both the letter and the spirit of the canon." It further declares that "the attempt to stampede conservative churchmen Romeward, alleging this canon as the cause, was wholly unwarranted." The "conciliar addresses" of the bishops have been scrutinized to determine what interpretation each of these puts upon the canon, and of the fifty-five whose utterances are examined thirty-nine are "restrictive," that is, do not allow sermons to be preached by outsiders in the pulpits of their dioceses; three are classed as "restrictive, but may exceptionally allow sermons"; one is "restrictive, but will leave his clergy to determine application"; six are "restrictive, but do not say whether sermons would be permissible." On the other hand, three are "ambiguous or imperfectly reported" and three "welcome admission of outside preachers." *The Living Church*, in commenting upon this census, observes:

"Almost the unanimous voice of the fifty-five bishops whose views have been published attributes to the canon a meaning which is entirely compatible with the principles of the Ordinal and with the historic practise of the Church. Moreover, we know from private conversation or correspondence with a number of other bishops, who have seen no necessity for public statements, that a like interpretation is very general among them. . . . We are confident that the majority among the bishops cited is also the great majority of the whole number. There is some disagreement as to whether licenses may lawfully be given to outsiders for the preaching of sermons. Three bishops adopt the affirmative view and several others have not, in terms, rejected it. The great balance of episcopal thought, however, is against this view, and most of the minority lay stress upon the very exceptional circumstances which alone could justify such preaching. Only three bishops—those of Arkansas, Southern Virginia, and West Texas—justify an 'open pulpit.'

"But, notwithstanding, it can not be said that there has been no justification for the serious alarm that has been so widely felt during these recent months. The justification of that alarm is not the canon, but the licenses issued under the canon, and the practises of parish clergymen for which no license was asked of, or issued by, the bishop. Of the former abuse, we prefer rather to cite the criticism made by the Bishop of Vermont and published in this issue, than to criticize the action of these bishops in our own words. We quite agree with bishop Hall in saying:

"'Regulated permission for addresses on special occasions by experts on particular subjects, missionary or philanthropic, regarded entirely apart from any question of the speakers' ministerial status, was what I believe the addition to the canon was generally understood to provide. Such a permission, or recognition of right, I am prepared to stand by and defend, as I am opposed to what I believe to be a misuse of the permission. To treat the canon as giving permission under the designation of 'a Christian man, not a minister of this Church,' for one who had been formally deposed from the ministry of this Church because he had become a Unitarian preacher, to give an address in church; to consider a 'special occasion' as covering a weekly exchange in preaching through Lent between the rector of a parish and a neighboring Congregational minister, or a course of sermons through the season by ministers of different bodies; or to authorize the sermon at the regular morning service on Christmas day being preached by a Baptist minister—such action (I say it with all deliberation, and with true personal respect for the bishops concerned) is in my judgment to play fast and loose with obligations, and to make words mean anything we please. It is (however unintentionally) to connive at the breaking down of all discipline.'"

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LETTERS AND ART

THE NEW PATHS OF EDUCATION

THE note of the practical is the one oftenest sounded in a congress of opinions from our leading educators relative to the educational trend of the present. Under various guises this is the generalization that covers the majority of replies received by *The World's Work* in answer to their inquiry stated in this form:

"What new subject or new method, or new direction of effort or new tendency, in educational work is of most value and significance and now needs most emphasis and encouragement?"

Those replies deemed "most suggestive" are printed by the magazine in their July number, from which we make a digest. President Houston, of the University of Texas, reads with approval a sign of the times that "universities and colleges may legitimately give instruction aimed definitely to assist men who are going into business." Other heads of institutions located in the South and West express approval of the tendency toward increased technical training. The ideal as exprest by Professor Claxton, of the University of Tennessee, is "the education that will, on the one side, develop the moral and social life of the children and make them into good citizens, and, on the other, give them the ability to make an honest living and add something to the common wealth of the country. Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, sees in the present "avid seizing" of opportunities offered by university extension forecast of "a day when the university will enroll as many students out through the State as it gathers on the campus."

Some answers are more in the nature of criticism than of construction. President Taylor, of Vassar, demands "a curriculum based upon the capacities of the child rather than on the broadness of modern knowledge." President Humphreys, of Stevens Institute of Technology, thinks that "in the effort to cover many subjects we have drifted toward superficiality." President Hadley, of Yale, voices the feeling of several, in declaring that "something must be done to bring order out of the chaos into which the indiscriminate application of the elective system has plunged us." President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, states "unhesitatingly that the greatest educational need in this country is a higher grade of university work and better university ideals."

Among these replies a general survey of educational tendencies is given by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education. He writes:

"The following twelve concrete suggestions which I present below refer to definite and typical manifestations of educational advance:

"(1) The interest in education of a hygienic sort has culminated in the organization of the American School Hygiene Association, and in the Second International Congress on School Hygiene at London, August 5–10, 1907. The past year accordingly marks an epoch in the hygienic aspect of our education.

"(2) The Third International Congress for the Advancement of Drawing and Art Teaching, to be held in London in August, 1908, shows the strong interest which has already grown up on the side of education which it represents. With drawing there is now closely associated the so-called arts and crafts movements which has faddism mixt in with it, but has a good deal also that is better than fad.

"(3) The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, that was organized November 16, 1906, shows that we have become seriously interested in the making of trade-schools; and the two commissions in Massachusetts and legislation in two or three other States further emphasize this.

"(4) The interest in rural schools has taken a new turn. The effort to make a really new type of rural education is represented by the establishment of agricultural high schools in Wisconsin, Georgia, and Michigan; by the introduction in Congress of the Davis Bill and the Burkett Bill, for national aid to education of this kind; and by numerous other special efforts in various parts of the country.

"(5) The recent International Congress on the Welfare of the Child, brought together at Washington by the Mothers' Congress, gave new points to the long-standing desire for a training of women for the specific duties of the home. Several of the European nations are now able to point to successful schools for the training of mothers. We have not gone so far, but the growth of interest in these European experiments is manifest.

"(6) Closely connected with this movement is the recent growth of organizations for bringing the school and the home nearer together. Especial interest attaches just now to the experiment being made in Philadelphia, under which the school-building becomes a social center for the neighborhood in which it stands.

"(7) The fourth Camp Conference, held on the 26th of April, 1905, showed that this effort at a real outdoor education in the time commonly called vacation has become an undertaking of considerable importance, and one to be reckoned with in the future.

"(8) The publicity given to the recent Playgrounds Banquet in New York City calls attention to a group of movements concerning themselves with provision for wholesome play, which have undoubted educational value and are likely to become increasingly important.

"(9) The experiment now being made at Cincinnati University, in a combination of apprenticeship with technical study of collegiate grade, is representative of a far-reaching endeavor to bring together two kinds of education which for centuries have gone apart, namely, the education of the school and education by the actual doing of the things of ordinary daily life. The further progress of the Cincinnati experiment and related experiments in Pittsburg and Boston calls for close attention.

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ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,

United States Commissioner of Education, who notes that the past year has marked an epoch in the hygienic aspect of our education.

"(10) In college education the attention of thoughtful observers is still turned to Princeton, but there have been experiments and happenings in other institutions which have to do with the same general tendency. Colleges are seeking with all earnestness to secure adequate training for individual students under fair conditions. Princeton is showing clearly some of the difficulties of the situation and is also contributing thought and experience which will furnish at least suggestion and perhaps more than suggestion to other institutions.

"(11) International education keeps cropping up in new forms. Just now it is proposed to interchange teachers between the secondary schools and colleges of this country and the secondary schools of Germany, under the management, on this side of the water, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

"(12) The endeavor to get at higher and better-defined educational standards has been making itself manifest in too many directions to be enumerated. The attempt by the Association of American Universities, at its meeting in Ann Arbor in January last, to make the conditions of membership in that body objective and automatic in their working, is one of the most recent phases of this movement."

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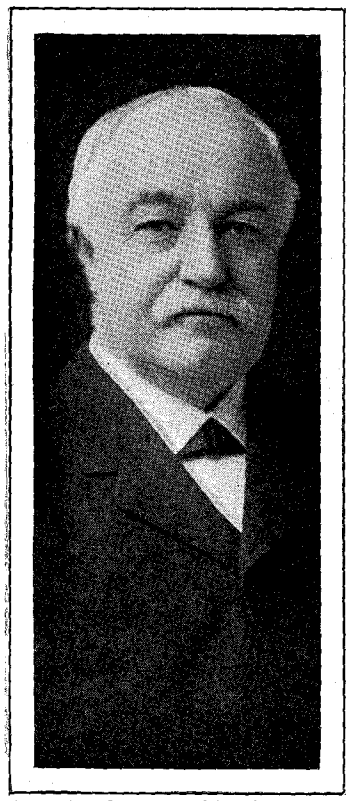
DEFENDING SHAKESPEARIAN LADIES

DR. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, the noted Shakespearian critic, comes to the defense of several Shakespearian ladies who have suffered more or less under the cloud of invidious aspersions. In his address before the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa during the recent Commencement season, Dr. Furness brought forward a vindication of *Ophelia* from the charge of falsehood, and tried to clear *Lady Macbeth* of the charge of having done her bloody deed while her brain was fired by alcoholic stimulation. Dr. Furness, as reported by the daily press, states the case more fully in these words:



Photograph by F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, Pa.

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS,

Who rejects the crisicism that assumes *Lady Macbeth* to be intoxicated when she murders *Duncan*.

"There are two lines in 'Macbeth' to which I have never heard but one interpretation, and this interpretation has always been to me not only most inartistic, but even revolting. It is in the second scene of the second act, where *Lady Macbeth* enters with the words:

> That which hath made them drunk hath made me bold:
> What hath quench'd them hath given me fire.

"I know of no published explanation of these words other than that given a hundred and thirty years ago by Mrs. Griffiths, who remarks that Shakespeare 'seems to think that a woman could not be rendered completely wicked without some degree of intoxication.' All subsequent commentators have either quoted Mrs. Griffiths or omitted any reference to the passage; her interpretation remains therefore the only one, as far as I know, and is not only so gross, but implies such a violation of all art in representing a heroine as intoxicated, that I will not listen to it. Rather any solution, however far-fetched or feeble or childish, than that *Lady Macbeth* in that supreme hour was sustained by drink."

In the "attendant circumstances" Dr. Furness thinks may be found another explanation. Thus:

"*Duncan* was sleeping beneath the roof of his own kinsman, not only a kinsmn, but the most loyal and trusted of Thanes. Could king be more secured? Verily, with the knowledge of this security, might not vigilance, so far from being increased, be relaxed? Let the fumes of wine and wassail mount to the brain—the king was absolutely safe; there could be none to harm him; by this conviction all fears were quenched, and the sleep of every head in the castle might, for that night at least, be sound and deep. This then it was, as I think, this assurance of absolute security, this utter absence of suspicion, that beguiled the chamberlains into a relaxation of watchfulness and into sleep, and it was this knowledge of the existence of this assurance and of the absence of this suspicion that made *Lady Macbeth* bold. In the full consciousness of an all-pervading sense of security she could count on the success of the murder and be fired with zeal to aid it. What had quenched all guards had given her fire.

"I know it may be objected that she afterward says (afterward, pray observe) that she had drugged the grooms' possets. Had this fact caused her boldness, she would, I think, have mentioned it at first. But if it be still maintained that she refers to the drug, it must then be admitted that she had herself partaken of it. Why, then, was not she herself drugged too? If the drug had quenched the grooms, why was not she, too, quenched? Drugs do not produce directly opposite effects—accelerate the pulse in one person and retard it in another. I do not forget that in planning to murder *Lady Macbeth* had told her husband that she would convince the chamberlains with wine; but this refers to the possets, and does not countervail, I think, what I have just said as to the interpretation of her first words."

The Dramatic Mirror (New York), in commenting editorially upon Dr. Furness's effort to "save *Ophelia* from the disgrace of telling *Hamlet* a lie," observes:

"In his defense of *Ophelia* from the charge of falsehood in that she answers *Hamlet's* question, 'Where's your father?' with 'At home, my Lord,' Dr. Furness contends that the speech of *Claudius* to *Gertrude*, disclosing his purpose with *Polonius* to secrete themselves that they may hear *Hamlet's* speech with *Ophelia* is an aside to *Gertrude*, and that *Ophelia* does not hear it, and thus is innocent of the stratagem. The speech referred to as an as de is that beginning 'For we have closely sent for *Hamlet* hither,' and when *Claudius* and *Polonius* leave the scene *Ophelia* supposes that she and *Hamlet* are alone as he enters. Dr. Furness quite legitimately answers that, in the absence of direction as to asides, the text of the First Folio gives intelligence absolute freedom as to the readings."

CLAIMANTS TO OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

PRIORTY of claim to our national anthem is almost as much disputed a matter as the birthplace of Homer. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was presented to America by the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, whose birthday, occurring just a hundred years ago, seems to offer a fitting occasion to a writer in *The Musician* (Boston) to recall something of the history of this ubiquitous song. Dr. Smith, we are told, came across the air in a German song-book and was struck by its adaptability to children's voices. He set to work to fit the air with words, and in half an hour the patriotic hymn was completed. "It seems almost unbelievable," observes the writer, C. A. Browne, "but it is said that he did not know, at that time, that he was annexing the melody of the British national anthem, 'God Save the King.'" The song was first sung in the Park Street Church, Boston, July 4, 1832. Some personal facts about the composer are given herewith:

"The Rev. Samuel Francis Smith was a Baptist clergyman and was graduated from Harvard in the famous class of 1829. Oliver Wendell Holmes was his classmate.

"A facile writer, he produced several other hymns, wrote books for boys, was the editor of numerous religious publications, and was a professor at what is now known as Colby College, which conferred upon him the degree of D.D. But his name would soon have been forgotten if it were not for 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' as it is by his patriotic poem that he is known throughout the land to-day.

"Three years after his graduation he wrote the hymn which has since followed the flag around the globe. Long after, at a reunion of graduates, Oliver Wendell Holmes thus neatly summed up the clergyman's title to fame:

> "And there's a nice youngster, of excellent pith,
> Fate tried to conceal him, by naming him Smith
> But he chanted a song for the brave and the free,
> Just read on his medal—'My Country, of Thee."

This air, continues Mr. Browne, "has the distinction of having been put to the most diverse uses, by more civilized nations than had ever before been united upon a single melody." He continues:

"The latest disputant in the controversy is a Swiss music-teacher, by the name of Kling. In his pamphlet he claims that it was originally a Geneva national hymn, and was written to celebrate the victory of Geneva over the troops of the Duke of Savoy, as far back as 1602. It was some years later, he asserts, before it appeared in England as 'God Save the King' and was sung in honor of James I., after an arrangement by a Dr. John Bull (there was such an air, dated 1619—but, while it resembles the modern tune, it is in a minor key).

"'Then,' continues our most recent informant, 'at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was worked over by Lully into a

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French patriotic song, for the glorification of Louis XIV.' Another writer states, in vindication of this French claim, that three nuns of the convent of St. Cyr, Chartres, have testified to the existence of the tune at that convent in the last century.

"Later on, the motive was taken by Handel for a song to King George of Hanover; and since 1793 it has become a patriotic song in Germany.

"It was apparently tossed back and forth from country to country, like a musical shuttle-cock, for there seems scarcely a reasonable doubt that the great English national anthem, as it now stands, was written, in its entirety, by Henry Carey, the composer of the famous 'Sally, in Our Alley.' This unfortunate genius, who had lived in six reigns—from Charles II. to George II.—committed suicide after a blameless life of nearly eighty years.

"This song, which has done so much to make loyalty an instinct with the English people, was first heard at a tavern in Cornhill in 1740, at a dinner in celebration of the capture of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon, on November 20. 1739, England being at war with Spain at that time.

"'God Save Great George, Our King,' the song was called, the singer being Henry Carey, who, after being heartily applauded, announced that both words and music were his own. The account concludes that there were many witnesses to this fact—J. Christopher Smith, Handel's amanuensis, being one of them.

"Macaulay explains that Henry Carey's talents were inherited, as he was the natural son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, one of the most brilliant and accomplished statesmen of his time. In any case, Carey was so popular a composer and dramatist in the first half of the eighteenth century that his plays drew crowded audiences to the theaters; and he also wrote numerous songs and cantatas. One English author insists that 'God Save the King' has been worth more to the sovereigns of Great Britain than all the diamonds of the royal tiara, the Kohinoor included, for it has often confirmed fidelity to the crown in times of danger and has added fervor to the patriotism of more peaceful days.

"Yet, as often happens, the unhappy author did not live to reap the benefit of his inspiration. It was not until September 30, 1745, that *The Daily Advertiser* says, 'the audience at the Theater Royal, Drury Lane, were agreeably surprized by the gentlemen of that house performing the anthem of "God Save Our Noble King." It met with universal applause, being encored with repeated huzzas.'

"But in 1743, two years before the song became popular, or even known, poor Carey had died by his own hand, at his house in Great Werner Street, Clerkenwell, on October 4. There is no doubt that financial embarrassment was largely responsible for his rash act, as it is said that he died with but a single halfpenny in his pocket. And shortly after an advertisement in *The Daily Post* announced a performance at Covent Garden for the benefit of the widow and four children of the late Mr. Carey, in which the widow describes herself as left entirely destitute of any provision. The biographer does not tell us if that much-needed benefit was a success, as we might hope; but it is certain that one son inherited somewhat of his father's gifts, and that his daughter Anne was the mother of the great tragedian, Edmund Kean."

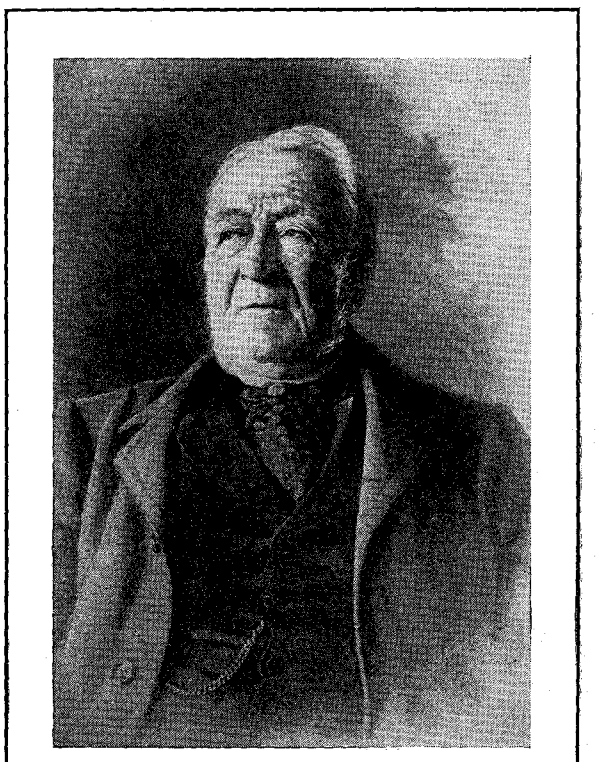
How far the tune of "God Save the King" had been compiled from still older airs will probably never be known, the writer observes. Its entire compass is less than an octave—"a very great merit in a patriotic song." "The air being so readily grasped, the whole English nation soon began singing it, and even paid to the anthem a respect equaling that accorded to the English flag." Further:

"Being so singable, it was soon appropriated, right and left, in various countries and by different composers. Papa Haydn was so imprest with it, during his two visits to London in 1791 and 1794, that he made up his mind to write an anthem for his own country; but it was not a very great success, and is described as being only a version of England's national anthem strained through a German mind—which view is hardly flattering to the 'Father of the Modern Symphony.'

"The tune was a great favorite with von Weber—Germany's greatest folk-song composer—and appears prominently in his 'Jubel Overture.' And Beethoven's fondness for it is shown in the fact that he not only wrote 'Seven Variations' on it for the piano, but introduced it in his 'Battle Symphony.' It finally became a Danish air, and Prussia, also, got in musical line."

A FRIEND OF CICERO AND HORACE

A FRENCHMAN who slapped Cicero on the back and sat down to lampreys or fish from the Locrine lake with Horace and his friends in the gardens of Augustus—metaphorically speaking—has recently died in Paris. Gaston Bossier, so say the notices of him in the Parisian journals, was one to whom the classic past was as vivid as the life of to-day, and the lectures he delivered at the Collège de France were like the familiar discourses of friends, tho the figures he evoked belonged in the past of Roman history. The human interest which he managed to infuse into the study of



From "L'Illustration," Paris.

GASTON BOSSIER,

The French scholar and teacher who talked about the ancients as tho he lived on the most familiar footing with them.

classical literature is shown by Mr. André Beaunier, who writes thus of Bossier in the columns of the Paris *Figaro*:

"The history of the Latin language enchanted him. His acquaintance with it was wonderful, and he was not overwhelmed by it. He had too much knowledge of human nature to let himself be imposed upon by the consuls of Rome, its historians, and its poets; and his love of life prevented him from feeling himself among the dead in the society of Cicero, Sallust, Catiline, Sylla, and Atticus. He did not fear to treat them with familiarity; their adventures seemed to him so recent, or so analogous to more recent ones, that he did not feel intimidated by them nor remote from them. He related those old stories with the most delightful animation; he made them pleasing, not by their antiquity, but by bringing them home to us—and he rejuvenated them without bounds. That is perhaps the criticism that may be made of his 'Catiline,' written when he was more than eighty years old; and yet it is that that gives the book its great charm.

"Never did a scholar carry erudition more lightly. Nevertheless, his was both wide and deep. He possest the critical method of the Germans; he read all their innumerable and formidable dissertations—but without superstition. In short, he had all the knowledge of the philologist, while, at the same time, remaining a humanist. The works of antiquity for him were not material for the display of pedantry; he made use of an enlightened pedantry for a better perception of their engaging beauty. He was a humanist, that is, he regarded from the view-point of humanity the poetry realized by the men of former times. Therefore the society of the various members of those living, Latin forefathers afforded him great pleasure.

"It was some time before he made their acquaintance. He told

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me how it was. At twenty years of age the little Meridional, with red hair and ardent soul, learned and studious, it is true, but impressionable, had a great passion for the theater; while in the normal school here solved to study Corneille and Racine. Corneille and Racine led him to Senectetus and Tacitus, then to Ennius and to Pacuvius. He was at Rome; he lingered there; he remained there.

"Later, upon coming to Paris from Provence, the society of the Latins kept him from feeling homesick. The loquacious and acute Cicero was a more congenial comrade for him than some of his Northern friends. Tertullian delighted him. African that he was, he was more a Southerner than any of the others.

"He wrote 'La Fin du paganisme'; one day he quoted to me these pretty lines about it by Sainte-Beuve:

> Paganisme immortel, es-tu mort? On le dit;
> Mais Pan, tout bas, s'en moque et la sirène rit,
> [Immortal paganism, art thou dead? They say so;
> But Pan, under his breath, laughs at the idea, and the siren smiles,]

adding, with an air of joyous melancholy, 'Religions die hard!'

"Joyous melancholy—opposed terms that fail to give an adequate description of him. The play of expressions on his face was so rapid and complex that one could with difficulty follow it; his thought changed even while signifying it; he presented a spectacle never to be forgotten!"

Confirmatory of the above are the words of his friend, Mr. René Doumic, printed in *Le Gaulois* (Paris). "He personified Humanism in France," says Mr. Doumic. "It is not only a man who dies; it is a tradition that passes away." He adds further:

"To listen to him speaking of the ancients one would have sworn that he had lived on the most familiar footing with them. One time, during a discussion upon the question of happiness, Bossier maintained that it was a matter of temperament; one may be melancholy with an easy existence, and cheerful with a hard life full of wretchedness. 'Look,' continued he, 'without going further. look at Plautus and Terence.' That, 'without going further,' pictures the man; for him Plautus and Terence were contemporaries, neighbors, intimate friends."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRESS UNDER SOCIALISM

THE question of the organization of the press under a Socialist state is recognized as of supreme importance, but is discust in the party literature much more rarely and more cautiously than that of religion. This fact is pointed out by a writer in *The British Weekly* (London), who further declares that "the vague and hesitating language of constructive leaders who on most other points think clearly and definitely is a sufficient indication of the perplexities which surround the subject." The writer of the article, whose purpose is interpretative rather than critical, asserts that he has "not been able to discover, in the entire range of the party literature, any coherent examination of the question, Could the Socialist state afford to tolerate a free press?" He goes on to state the general attitude of Socialistic writers thus:

"It is assumed by all Socialists that under their state the press will be (1) free, and (2) a guardian of public morals; and having said thus much, many writers are inclined to drop a troublesome theme. Others launch forth into denunciations of the 'capitalistic press,' which is said to be the willing servant of the rich in their oppression of the proletariat. It is assumed that when the eagle of the Socialist state mews her mighty youth, 'the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight,' will flutter about, amazed at what she means, and in their envious gabble, prognosticate a year of sects and schisms.' Socialism, according to M. Vandervelde, will introduce men to a larger freedom in every relation of life. Kautsky, in his recent pamphlet, 'The Morrow of the Social Revolution,' enumerates among the blessings of the new order that of an emancipated press."

Proceeding, the writer takes some typical passages which are designed to illustrate the function and place of newspapers in their imagined state. The first of these is from Bernard Shaw's "Fabian" essay on "Industry Under Socialism," in which it is admitted that difficulties are likely to arise "in connection with the industries concerned in the production of such commodities as books and newspapers." Quotation from Shaw follows:

"During the transitional stage these difficulties will not arise, but when all industries are carried on by the commune, or the nation, how will books and newspapers be produced? I only throw out the following suggestions. Printing, like baking, tailoring, shoemaking, is a communal rather than a national industry. Suppose we had printing-offices controlled by the communal council. The printing committee might be left free to accept any publication it thought valuable, as a private firm to-day may take the risk of publication, the arrangement with the author being purchase outright, or royalty on copies sold, in each case so much to be put to his credit at the communal bank. But there are many authors whose goods are desired by no one; it would be absurd to force the community to publish all minor poetry. Why not accept the principle that in every case where the printing committee declines to print at the communal risk, the author may have his work printed by transferring from his credit at the communal bank to the account of the printing committee sufficient to cover the cost of printing? The committee should have no power to refuse to print where the cost was covered. . . . Newspapers might be issued on similar terms; and it would always be open to individuals, or to groups of individuals, to publish anything they pleased on covering the cost of publication. With the comparative affluence which would be enjoyed by each member of the community, any one who really cared to reach the public ear would be able to do so by diminishing his expenditure in other directions."

The writer here observes that Socialism promises "modest comfort, not overflowing wealth," to every citizen, and thinks that in such a condition no private citizen is likely to be found "rich enough to undertake the expenditure involved in the creation of a newspaper under modern conditions." Even Mr. Wells, in his "New Worlds for Old," foresees that "the freedom of writing" may be impaired if the state becomes the universal publisher and distributor of books and newspapers. Mr. Wells remarks:

"It is still open to the anti-Socialist to allege that Socialism may incidentally destroy itself by choking the channels of its own thinking, and the Socialist has still to reply in vague general terms.

"The Socialist state must be a ubiquitous news-vender and bookseller; the ordinary news-vender and bookseller must become an impartial state official, working for a sure and comfortable salary instead of for precarious profits. And this amplification of the book and news post and the book and news trades will need to be not simply a municipal, but a state service of the widest range."

The French Socialistic writer Mr. Renard believes that the fall of capitalism will drag down the "servile press which defends it," and, like Kautsky, he anticipates that the press, under the Socialist state, will be "free" in the highest and noblest sense. He does not, however, face any of the practical difficulties, comments the *British Weekly* writer, who turns next to the "curious idea of Dr. Menger, the German Socialist, that "when religion has died out, the press will be the chief guardian of morals." Dr. Menger is interpreted to this effect:

"Religion, he believed, is destined to lose its influence over men's minds, but with its disappearance he feared that the moral safeguards of society would be weakened, 'as they were weakened in the ancient world after the dissolution of the heathen religions.' He observes, along with the decay of faith, a markedly growing sensitiveness to public opinion, and—to put his proposal in a sentence—he wishes the newspaper to become a kind of pillory, in which the wrongdoer will be exposed to shame before his fellow citizens. Good conduct is to be praised, bad conduct blamed, in the public press, with a frankness hitherto unknown. Like M. Renard in 'Socialism at Work,' Dr. Menger fulminates against the evils of our present press, but he had never asked himself seriously how a free press could exist in the bureaucratic Socialist state. He recognizes that in the press the work-state would find ready to its hand an effective means for the promotion of morality, while at the same time the press, unlike the churches, would be independent of dogmatic belief."

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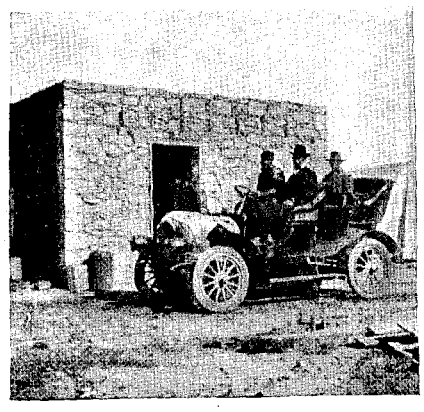
PRIME MINISTER ASQUITH LEAVING HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN LONDON.



From "Motor."

A ROAD-HOUSE IN NEVADA.

SIGNBOARDS IN NEW ENGLAND.

TUNNEL IN IRELAND BETWEEN CORK AND KERRY.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

DIFFICULTIES IN CROSSING SIBERIA

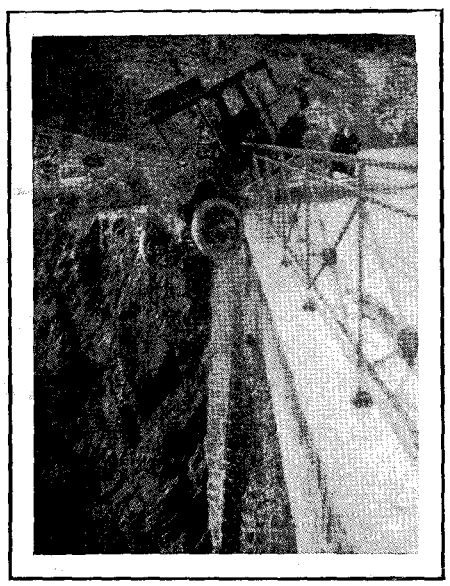
Two of the cars in the New-York-to-Paris race had reached Omsk on June 30. These were the German and the American cars. Omsk is over twelve hundred miles this side of Irkutsk. Before Moscow can be reached the remaining cities to pass are Oufa and Verda, the distance from Omsk to Moscow being about 1,800 miles. There will then remain about 4,000 miles to cover between Moscow and Paris. The two cars were together in Tomsk, but the German had been the first to arrive there, and for some days it had been leading. A correspondent of the New York *Times* attributes this to the new driver and new mechanic who had gone aboard her at Vladivostok. They had been "taking turns at the wheel," and with "their excellent driving" that car had become "a far different foe" from what it was in America. Of the driver of the Amerian car the correspondent says he "had been driving exclusively on the journey through Asia" when "the strain of the actual work at the wheel and the vigilance necessary to escape danger, combined with the lack of rest and good food, had so worn upon him that he fell asleep whenever possible, often at the banks of rivers while waiting for the ferries." This strain, combined with the number of narrow escapes the crew has had, "had apparently affected even Shuster's strong nerves." He "has been afraid to get the speed out of the car that would put it on even terms with the German."

After leaving Tomsk the American car recovered its lead and on arriving at Omsk was about 24 hours ahead of the German car. Omsk lies at the foot of the Ural mountains on the Asiatic side.

One of the difficulties of the cars in Siberia was to get gasoline. On arriving in Tomsk one of the drivers said "it would be almost impossible to continue unless pressure could be brought on the Russians responsible for the delivery of gasoline." He had lost two hours at Irkutsk searching for gasoline, and "had finally obtained it from a merchant who had piloted Prince Borghese part of the way when the Italian was making the race from Peking to Paris." He arrived at Kansk in the evening, and spent the night searching "through the sleeping town for gasoline." He finally obtained enough from a druggist to carry him to the next station. Other difficulties related to bridges:

"He found that many of the creeks were bridged with heaps of logs simply covered with gravel, and these made bad bumps that prevented him from getting up speed. Near Marlinsk the ferry had been swamped by the current of the river, and the Germans found themselves faced by a stream more than 200 feet wide and six feet deep. It was proposed by the villagers, who were consulted, to tow the machine across, but Lieutenant Koeppen feared that it would sink in the mud at the bottom. Big logs were lashed under and at the side of the automobile to keep it afloat, and then four horses were attached to it to tow it across. They had to swim part of the way, and the whole village had to turn out to assist the racers in this feat. It was finally accomplished, but ten hours were consumed.

"Seventy miles out of Tomsk the car came to the mud road through the Dismal Swamp, reminding Lieutenant Koeppen of the troubles in the gumbo mud of Iowa last winter. At one place the car sank into a mudhole over its wheeltops, and six horses were required to extract it. The car has broken six springs since it left Vladivostok. When it arrived here [Tomsk] the transmission-shaft was in bad condition and it was necessary to remain a day until repairs could be made.



A NARROW ESCAPE ON THE CORNICHE ROAD NEAR CANNES IN FRANCE.

"Many of the ferries across the streams were found to be only small flatboats held by cables and propelled by the current. Half the people of one village insisted on getting aboard a ferryboat with the car. The weight was so great that the boat sank and stuck on the bottom. The villagers swam off, set to work with a will, and towed the boat to the shore, but valuable hours had been lost before the task was accomplished."

Other interesting difficulties encountered on the road to Tomsk are described by the same correspondent:

"We ran through a dreary mountain valley, occasionally widening into a narrow plain, making our way over grass bottomlands. The only inhabitants were migratory bands, living in tents and tending vast herds of cattle, horses, sheep, or goats. The automobile caused the greatest consternation among the animals and stampeded herd after herd.

"When the herds see or hear the auto they run toward it with one accord, even from great distances. Then, when fairly close at hand, they turn, and bellowing or neighing madly in their fright, they run ahead in a wild panic, sometimes for a couple of miles before they swerve from the path the car is following. The animals in front of it have been a great hindrance to the machine, and to avoid them the car has made many a wild race for the right of way through a narrow defile with a flying herd running parallel but ahead.

"We have met long caravans of two-wheeled carts frequently. One man drives the leading cart, and the other carts follow driverless. The commotion caused by the machine among these caravans may be well imagined. While the driver clings to the horse on the leading cart, the others scatter in all directions, many upsetting and emptying the load upon the ground, while the horses drag the overturned cart until it is dashed to pieces."

On the last run before reaching Irkutsk experiences of an interesting kind were also met with:

"The scorching sun was broiling down as we climbed the steep grades of the mountainside. The road was full of sharp turns that made the ascent very difficult. Passing under a railroad bridge a sentry on the bridge covered us with his rifle, keeping the party under cover as the automobile approached, and only lowering his gun as we passed under the bridge. The only possible motive that we could assign for his action was the protection of some chickens that were in the road.

"The automobile caused the greatest

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stir everywhere. Running into villages, it was preceded by cavalcades of stampeding horses, frightened from roadside grazing. Cattle, hogs, and chickens scatter wildly as we approach, while barking dogs run alongside. People in carts turn their horses' heads toward the houses and leap out to hold the bridles until we get by. There are occasional runaways when the drivers are too startled to hold the horses' heads. Villagers frequently run into their houses, but then gather at the windows and doors to watch us pass. Others rush to the post-road gates to prevent grazing cattle straying too far off.

"One gatekeeper refused to open the gate for us, saying he had orders to detain the party. Captain Hansen tried to pull the gate open, but the keeper resisted. Shuster dismounted and wrestled with the keeper while the villagers gathered to watch the struggle. Your correspondent crossed to the other side and suddenly pushed the gate open, forcing the struggling keeper aside, while Miller shot the automobile through. The other three members of the crew then jumped aboard and the car rushed off, leaving the gatekeeper and the villagers to argue with the dust-clouds we left behind.

"The road leading to Lake Baikal was frightful, full of ruts and mudholes, with fallen trees to be avoided. The bridges are broken and shaky with neglect since the coming of the railroad. Ice and mountain currents have carried away many of the under-supports, twisting the bridges out of shape and leaving them in very dangerous condition. Many had planks entirely gone, while others were tilted at an angle that brought our hearts up in our throats as we scampered across. The crew stationed themselves at the worst places to guide Shuster, and then rejoined the car after it had crossed.

"At one stream, concealed by a rise in the road, we had a very narrow escape from plunging through the missing part of the bridge. Shuster was obliged to swing the automobile suddenly to escape it. It was impossible to swing the wheels quickly enough to entirely clear them, and we struck the timber-guards of the bridge. Fortunately they were solidly fixt and held the automobile on the brink of a thirty-foot drop into the river."

BOOKS ON MOTOR-TRIPS ABROAD

The bicycle period of ten or fifteen years ago brought promptly to the surface several notable records in books of tours on wheels, one of the earliest being by Reuben Gold Thwaites, who wrote of a tour in Europe. The present year has seen published three interesting volumes on motor trips in foreign lands. The first was T. D. Murphy's "British Highways and Byways from a Motor-Car," an agreeably written and attractively illustrated book. More recently John M. Dillon, the New-York lawyer, has published "Motor Days in England," a large octavo, with maps and many illustrations from photographs. Still later comes from the press a volume by Frank Presbrey entitled "Motoring Abroad," which also is profusely illustrated.

Mr. Presbrey's volume is notable apart from the descriptions he gives of the countries through which in a single vacation he made his way, containing, as it does, many practical suggestions for those who in future would go abroad with cars. He insists on the advantage which motor-car traveling has over traveling by rail, not only in the absence of any subjection to time-tables, but in opportunities to leave beaten tracks and actually see the wide sweeping country through which one passes. He made his entire trip without definite plans for more than a day or two in advance. His car was shipped from New York, and on landing in France he paid the duty ($185), but this sum was refunded at Boulogne on leaving for England, less the fees, amounting to about six dollars. Of the garage facilities in France he says:

"We found garage facilities in every town and at almost all the hotels. The charges were very small in independent garages—generally about three francs for storage, washing, and brassing; often not over two francs—and in the hotel garages there was seldom any charge for storing. Gasoline we found under its various names for sale everywhere, even in the smallest villages, and often at farmhouses. It cost from forty to fifty cents for two-gallon cans, and in England it was as cheap as it is in the United States."

Of punctures, and the need of special protection for tires, he says:

"While the majority of the French roads have perfect surfaces, the liability to puncture is many times greater than it is in the United States because of the large, heavy-headed nails which the peasants universally wear in the soles of their *sabots*, or wooden shoes. In scuffling along the road these nails come out and, the heads being heavy, are likely to rest on end, points up. This is a source of great annoyance to automobilists and leads to many punctures. A gentleman who had toured in France the year before assured me, on the way over, that I could count on a puncture or two a day unless I put shields on my rear wheels and chains on my front wheels. We found that the garage man knew exactly what was meant, and they were attached to my car with no trouble and little expense. It may be that we were particularly fortunate, but I am inclined to think that these simple appliances attached to the car at a total expense of less than five dollars are what makes it possible to say, with absolute truth, that we did not have a single puncture during our entire trip through France. In fact, our speedometer showed 2,300 miles before we had the first one, and this was on a front wheel where the chain had worn out and we had failed to replace it.

"In riding in an automobile over the roads of France, there is so little vibration that many of the notes from which this book has been written were made in the motor-car while it was running at good speed. If any reader desires to know just what this means, let him try making notes while riding on an American road. There was also very little dust, and in many places none, except on the lesser roads.

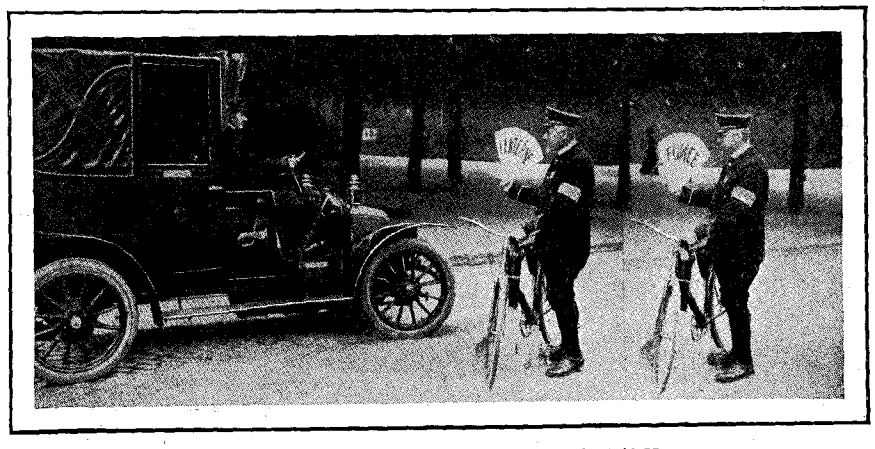
"The French never permit a macadamized road to fall into bad repair. They act on the principle that a stitch in time saves nine, and that if the smooth surface of the macadam is broken in any place it is easier to fix it immediately while the damage is insignificant than to allow it to wear into a great hole which will become a nuisance, if not an actual menace. As the stone used in making the roads contains considerable natural cement, it becomes almost solid in time. In many places each gutter is carefully paved with stones so that the water may be carried off without cutting ruts in the macadam at the edges.

"There are many stretches of the chief roads in France which run for miles in an absolutely straight line. The country is invariably rolling, and it is nothing unusual to come to the summit of some hill and see the road stretching away in front as straight as a die and as far as the eye can reach. Another feature of the French roads is the entire absence of fences. Fields come to the very edge of the grass bordering the rows of trees that line the roads, and in the northern provinces especially almost every foot of the acreage seems to be tilled. Motoring is ideal when it can be enjoyed under mile after mile of arched foliage, past fertile fields, and picturesque tho often poverty-like thatched cottages, with here and there attractive chateaux and villages as features of the landscape. Some one has said that motoring along one of the roads of France reminded him of winding up a great strip of white ribbon."

On many other points Mr. Presbrey has interesting suggestions to make, a few of which are quoted below:

"There is no difficulty in finding one's way about France, as the maps and the guideposts are perfect; for the purpose of direction it is not even necessary to speak the language. There is no necessity to buy any road maps of France but the *Cartes Taride*. You need not burden your head or luggage with any other. They can be purchased at any store in America dealing in foreign publications, and in every city and town in France at one franc (twenty cents) for each section for the paper ones, and fifty cents for those mounted on linen.

"Unless the owner intends to drive the car himself, it is best to take over with him his own chauffeur. He can be sent over in the second cabin on the same steamer with the car. If the owner is to do the



THE HOLD-UP POLITE AS PRACTISED IN PARIS.

These men are not policemen, but scouts from an automobile society warning a driver that his car is emitting smoke and his lamps should be lighted. On collapsible fans are the words "fumée" and "lanterne." When not in use, the fans are carried in cases on the wheels.

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driving, it is advisable to secure in each country a mechanic who can do the necessary dirty work on the car, but my advice is to take your own chauffeur. It is cheaper in the long run and more satisfactory.

"Arrange with some foreign shipper for the shipment of your car. The charge for a heavy crate, put together with bolts so that it can be taken apart in sections and held for use in returning to America, is $50 for the ordinary touring body and $60 for a limousine. The charge for trucking the packed car to the ship is $10; charge for derrick used in loading on this side $12 (no charge for loading is made on cargo-boats on crates weighing less than 4,400 pounds), and unloading and dock fees on the other side $10 to $15. To these amounts there are to be added the cost of freight and a charge of $10 made by the shippers for their services. As few touring-cars, crated, weigh less than 4,400 pounds, it is safe to estimate the freight by passenger-steamer at about $80 to $85, and by slow cargo-steamer at about $65 to $70.

"No one should undertake a tour abroad without having secured before the start an indemnity policy to relieve him from expense and the annoyance of delay in case he should cause any damage to persons or property. A policy in an American company would be practically useless in Europe. It is therefore advisable to take out one in a European company having representatives in every important city and town so that in case of trouble the company can come to your aid without delay. The laws of France especially are very rigid and severe where damage to persons or property is done, and are especially embarrassing to any one not a native."

THE USE OF TAR FOR ROADS

The Car (London), discussing the important motor problem of making highways dustless, says: "Great progress has been made in England in laying new dustless road materials, and in so treating existing road surfaces that the dust is rare or much diminished." Tar is the chief substance used. In the form of tarmac (a patent iron slag), ordinary macadam being rolled in with tar instead of water, tar "remains easily the premier dust-abater." *The Car* wrote to various road surveyors as to the progress made in their localities. The replies contained some interesting statements. First as to London:

"Dust and mud have largely diminished on nearly the whole length of the Embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, which is now laid with tar macadam. There is no doubt that in this thoroughfare, where the wear and tear of traffic is very great, the combination of tar and granite has withstood traffic far better and produced less detritus than ordinary macadam would have done. In other parts of London tarred street surfaces have been put down, especially in Battersea and in some of the southern suburbs; toward the north also dustless road materials instead of dust-producing materials have been used, so that within the London area to-day it may be said truly that never has the mileage of granite, flint, or gravel roads been so small, and the area of roads composed of asphalt, wood pavement, tarmac, tar macadam, and other dustless materials so large. If the present tendency is maintained for a few years longer, there will be practically nothing but dustless streets in the whole of London, and the so-called dust in future will be confined to pulverized horse-droppings and town dirt as distinct from crushed road material."

Outside the metropolitan neighborhood

FRANKLIN

Excessive weight cannot make an automobile strong nor safe. But it makes big bills.

The Franklin Model "H" touring-car is unique among automobiles. It weighs less than 2600 pounds. It has 42 horse-power. Its engine is a six-cylinder. It carries seven passengers comfortably. Yet it is lighter than any standard five-passenger, water-cooled automobile.

Consider what that means in net power, and ability on American roads. Consider the economy.

Type "H" is faster than any touring-car of anywhere near its power. It has large wheels and tires; and like all Franklins, it has full elliptic spring-suspension and laminated wood frame—making its riding qualities comfortable and easeful beyond comparison. No shock to the passengers; no racking of the machine. And you can steer it with one hand.

A heavy automobile pounds heavily on the road—that means rapid wear-and-tear and discomfort. It is harder to control—that means danger. And the running-cost and depreciation-cost are unreasonable.

The Franklin air-cooled engine not only gets rid of weight, but of trouble and complication. It economizes fuel wonderfully; and it cools perfectly, even running idle—a thing no water-cooler motor will do.

Type "H" is the handsomest touring-car on the market. Its body of sheet metal is a work of art. No Franklin has the cheap wood body nor the heavy cast body. And you never knew a Franklin to wear out.

Before you buy any automobile see it weighed and test its strength.

16 h. p. 4-cylinder Runabout $1750 | 28 h. p. 4-cylinder Touring-car or Runabout $2850
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Write for catalogue describing the Franklin.

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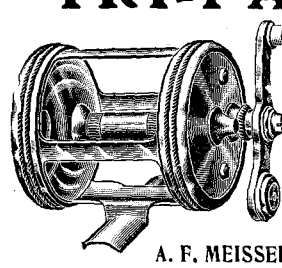

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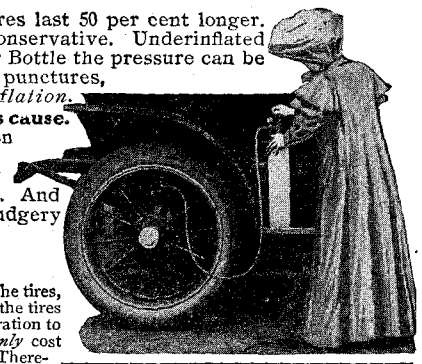
With the **Goodyear Air Bottle** (Not Gas—see below) you can automatically inflate your tires in a few seconds to the *exact pressure* that is best for them. This small, compact steel bottle is carried in a box under the seat. When you want to inflate a tire, simply attach the tube from the bottle to the tire, open valve, and the tire will speedily inflate with pure air to the pressure required.

The Goodyear Air Bottle

makes it possible for a woman or child to inflate a tire with the absolute certainty that the pressure will be exactly right—and with no more trouble or exertion than turning on an ordinary faucet.

The Goodyear Air Bottle makes tires last 50 per cent longer. This is conservative. Underinflated tires give out quickly. With the Goodyear Air Bottle the pressure can be kept *exactly right*. It will eliminate rim cuts, punctures, and *all tire troubles* that come from *under inflation*. **90 per cent of all Tire Troubles arise from this cause.** If you have Goodyear Detachable Auto-Tires on Goodyear Universal Rims, the Goodyear Air Bottle will enable you to be on your way within a few minutes after the puncture has occurred. And with *any* tires it cuts in half the work and drudgery attendant upon unavoidable punctures.



The Goodyear Air Bottle

costs only $15, filled with compressed air—no gas to ruin the tires, corrode the valves or condense within a few hours, leaving the tires soft, thus making it necessary to constantly repeat the operation to maintain the desired pressure. And the first cost is the *only* cost for 2 years on bottles purchased up to October 1st, 1908. Thereafter on bottles purchased after that date we may make a nominal charge for refilling. But for two full years, when the bottle is empty you simply turn it in at any of our stores and receive a new bottle, ready charged, absolutely free. You do not have to wait. You exchange the empty bottle for a new charged one instantly, and there is nothing whatever to pay. Each bottle will fully inflate four to twelve tires—according to their size. It will partially inflate many more.

Write us for our AIR BOOK, which tells all about Goodyear Air Bottles and gives valuable information about the care of tires and the exact pressure to which each size of tire should be inflated to give the longest service.

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Speed: 12 miles per hour.

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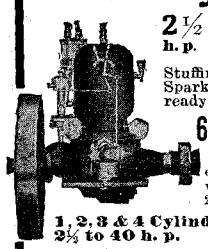
Gray Motors



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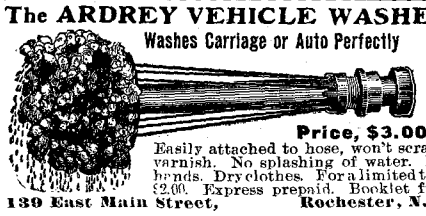

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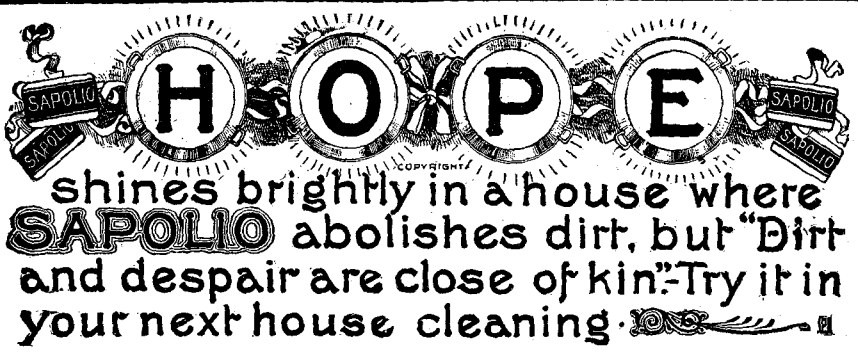
Its Principles and Problems. By Theo. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Princeton University. 12mo, cloth, 427 pages, $1.20. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.



extensive experiments have been tried in several counties. Of the work done in Nottinghamshire *The Car* says:

"All sorts of palliatives have been tried, but from experience it is shown that the only real solution is to construct waterproof roads with permanent binding material. On the main roads of Nottingham there are now running ten vehicles to every one of, say, twelve years ago, and that number is gradually increasing. The roads which have been laid with tarmac have already justified their making, for up to the present not a single ton of material has been used in repairing the surfaces. Many of the opponents of the tarmac roads are those persons who complain of the mad rushing of motor-cars; they object to the reconstructed roads on the ground that they are 'motor-roads,' and yet they complain that tarmac draws 'dead.' The surveyor points out, if the latter is the case, the effect must be to retard the speed of the vehicles. When laid at first, tarmac roads have a tendency to show a certain amount of tar on the surface, but after a season's weathering the tar does not recur. The estimated quantity of tarmac used in Nottingham for 1906–07 is 12,268 tons, at an average cost per ton of 11s. 4½d."

ROAD DAMAGE BY HORSES AND AUTOS COMPARED

Commenting on "the hue and cry against the automobile on the score that it is a destroyer of the roads," a writer in *The Automobile* (June 18) contends that, in the destruction of roads, "an exceedingly strong case can be made out against the horse." As roads, in any case, "are bound to wear out in time," the vital question is, Which does the more harm to them, the car or the horse? Proportionately to his speed, this writer contends that "the horse is more destructive of road surfaces than the auto." Here are the main points in his argument:

"In one case there is the pounding of steel-shod hoofs, impelled by force amounting to many hundreds of foot-pounds per minute, as the average horse weighs in the neighborhood of three-quarters of a ton, and lifts his hoofs several inches from the ground, while, on the other, there is the smooth rolling of soft rubber.

"Take any 'single-track' roadway and note the very distinct trough that the horse has carved out for himself in the center of the road, and which he is so loath to abandon that, unless actually kept to one side by constant attention on the part of the driver, he will automatically resume his plodding in the softer track that he has carved out for himself.

"After all, it is the rain that actually does most of the damage, but it is the work of the horse and its load that opens up the opportunity for the falling water and the stagnant pools left behind to do their work, by sinking into and disintegrating the whole road structure. Steel hoofs and narrow steel tires loosen and scatter the top dressing, and the water comes to wash it away, and in a very short time channels are formed in which the water runs one way or another, according to the gradient of the road. A continuation of the grinding process of the steel against the bottom of the ruts loosens more material and more is washed away, which serves to explain the rapid manner in which the ruts are deepened, so that in time they open communication with the foundation beneath, and then the rain has an opportunity to undermine the entire structure.

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. A reliable remedy for the relief of nervousness

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"A little study of the question serves to show that, whether walking, running, or standing, the horse and its load never tend to improve the surface of the highway, but the wear is constant under any of these conditions, and not a few of the worst holes in the road surface are made by the horse, at the expense of his feelings, while he is standing still, for it is then that he is under the greatest necessity of pounding, to relieve himself of the flies. The most rabid can scarcely urge any argument against the auto as a road-destroyer while it is standing against the curb.

"Again, take the case of the automobile as it starts off, and as it is running at its average normal speed of 15 to 25 miles an hour, and the man who does not let his prejudice carry him away must admit that the automobile, with its broad rubber tires, not only does no damage to the road, but is actually a road-improver. By increasing the speed of the car, however, to 40 miles an hour and over, the rapid passage of the rubber over the surface creates a certain amount of suction that causes some of the finer particles of the dressing to be lifted bodily and these will be seen following the wheel. The automobile when running at high speeds does not inflict damage, however, when any binding material, such as tar and oil, has been employed, but horse hoofs and narrow steel tires cut through a road surface regardless of the nature of its construction.

WIFE WON

Husband Finally Convinced.

Some men are wise enough to try new foods and beverages and then generous enough to give others the benefit of their experience.

A very "conservative" Ills. man, however, let his good wife find out for herself what a blessing Postum is to those who are distressed in many ways, by drinking coffee. The wife writes:

"No slave in chains, it seemed to me, was more helpless than I, a coffee captive. Yet there were innumerable warnings—waking from a troubled sleep with a feeling of suffocation, at times dizzy and out of breath, attacks of palpitation of the heart that frightened me.

"Common sense, reason, and my better judgment told me that coffee drinking was the trouble. At last my nervous system was so disarranged that my physician ordered 'no more coffee.'

"He knew he was right and he knew I knew it, too. I capitulated. Prior to this our family had tried Postum but disliked it, because, as we learned later, it was not made right.

"Determined this time to give Postum a fair trial, I prepared it according to directions on the pkg.—that is, boiled it 15 minutes after boiling commenced, obtaining a dark brown liquid with a rich snappy flavour similar to coffee. When cream and sugar were added, it was not only good but delicious.

"Noting its beneficial effects in me the rest of the family adopted it—all except my husband, who would not admit that coffee hurt him. Several weeks elapsed, during which I drank Postum two or three times a day, when to my surprise my husband said: 'I have decided to drink Postum. Your improvement is so apparent—you have such fine color—that I propose to give credit where credit is due.' And now we are coffee-slaves no longer."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MICHELIN

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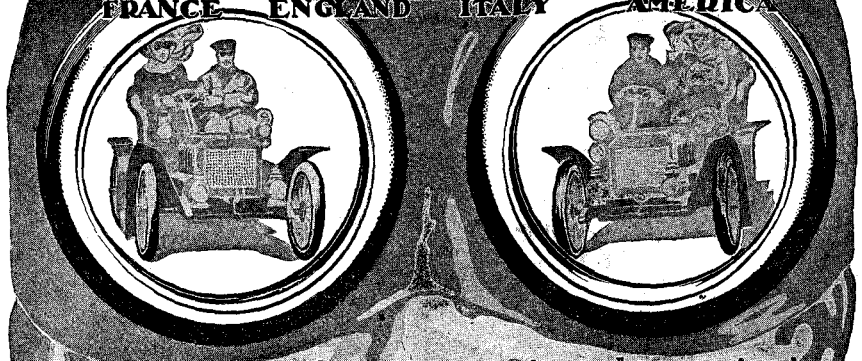

In the mouth of every experienced motorist is the praise of the wonderful endurance and economy of Michelin Tires. In his eyes no other make can approach the STANDARD set by Michelins for reliability, wear and satisfaction—the use per mile per dollar of cost.

When buying tires—don't guess. Go by the RECORDS—the PROOF.

More than half of all the cars in Europe are fitted with MICHELIN Tires, because their thrifty owners who have had the longest experience in motoring, have PROVEN BY ACTUAL USE that MICHELINS are the cheapest in the end.

Manufacturers equip their cars with MICHELINS in the world's big races because they MUST have tires they are SURE of. They KNOW MICHELINS will successfully withstand the most severe usage in these contests because they ALWAYS HAVE—far better than any others. That's why MICHELINS have not only won ALL the great races here and abroad this year but have done so for years past, ever since motor racing began.

The statement that others are "as good as MICHELINS" is a frank ADMISSION that MICHELINS are the world's standard of tire quality. MICHELINS insure the same endurance and economy on light touring cars and runabouts that they give on the biggest, heaviest imported cars whose American owners almost to a man have conclusively demonstrated that they cannot afford to use others.

Don't guess, but go by the RECORDS—the PROOF—and you'll buy MICHELINS.

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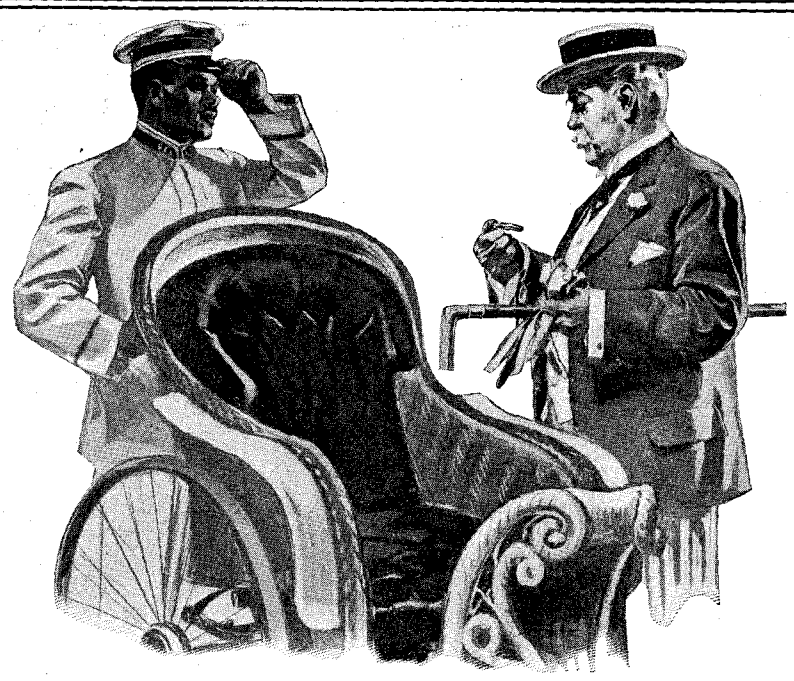

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CURRENT POETRY

From Life.

BY BRIAN HOOKER.

Her thoughts are like a flock of butterflies.
She has a merry love of little things,
And a bright flutter of speech, whereto she brings
A threefold eloquence—voice, hands, and eyes.
Yet under all a subtle silence lies
As a bird's heart is hidden by its wings;
And you shall seek through many wanderings
The fairyland of her realities.

She hides herself behind a busy brain—
A woman, with a child's laugh in her blood;
A maid, wearing the shadow of motherhood—
Wise with the quiet memory of old pain,
As the soft glamour of remembered rain
Hallows the gladness of a sunlit wood.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (July).

The Flutes of Silence.

BY M. JOURDAIN.

The swoln gray-fingered shadows stretch between
The chestnut boughs, to touch the fountain's rim,
And on the large leaf-freckled basin dim
The still dissolving show of that faint scene;
There a bright inlay of glassed leaves is seen;
The sun flows in and floats, as if it knew
No gushing of white waters to the blue
Would stir among the mosses' film of green,
And parcel out the cloud-built floor, and make
The inverted minarets of poplar shake;
Forever this fantasmal place, believe,
Thrills to the flutes of silence faintly blown,
While from the sallow hedge moist leaves are sown,
Falling like meteors faint at shut of eve.

—*The Academy* (London, June 13).

PERSONAL

The Man Who Can Shoot Niagara.—When W. J. Bryan made his trip around the world he was closely and curiously watched by European journalists. A writer in the London *Daily News* gives a highly eulogistic account of a personal interview with the "Commoner," saying in part:

It was a wonderful apparition of vitality that burst in on me one morning at the Hotel Cecil, where I had called to breakfast with William Jennings Bryan. "Now, sir," he said, with that air of plunging straight into business so characteristic of the American, "I find my resolution at the interparliamentary conference is down for 9:30, and to save time I've had breakfast early so that while you are breakfasting I can talk right along." And seizing a chair he sat down and "talked right along."

There is about him the primal energy and directness of nature. He is a Niagara of a man, a resistless torrent of inexhaustible force, thundering along in a sort of ebullient joy, mind and body in perfect equipoise. It is not the hurry and frenzy of the city that possesses him; but the free, untrammeled spirit of the West with its spacious skies and primeval forests and illimitable prairies. He has the simplicity of a son of the plains. His mind moves in large curves and sweeps along in royal unconsciousness of academic restraints and niceties. You do not remember the proprieties in his presence any more than you would remember them in the presence of a hurricane. For he comes right down to the bedrock of things and his hammer rings out blows that seem to have the universe for a sounding-board. As he talks you understand that thrilling scene when the young unknown Nebraskan stampeded the Democratic Convention in 1896 and swept all rivals out of the field with his "cross-of-gold" speech.

Before he has spoken his presence arrests you. Johnson said of Burke that you could not meet him casually sheltering from a shower of rain without discovering that you were in the presence of a man of genius. You can not look at Mr. Bryan without a certain shock of expectation. He leaps out at you as it were from the drab canvas of humanity. The big, loose frame, the massive head, the bold sculpture of the face, the black, lustrous eyes so direct and intense, the large governing nose, the wide, straight

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mouth with lips tight-prest, and the firm broad chin together convey an impression of decision and power which is irresistible. It is difficult to believe that a man can be so strong as Mr. Bryan looks. Together with this appearance of elemental power there is the sense of an elemental gentleness, a natural chivalry, a frank and human kindliness. He has the unaffected courtesy, not of one who stoops to conquer, but of one who is unconscious of social or intellectual fences. He lives, as it were, on the broad free plain of a common humanity. . . . . .

It is of Bright—Bright with a slight American accent—that you think as the broad stream of his talk flows on. "I sail from headland to headland," said Bright, "while Gladstone navigates every creek and inlet." And so it is with Bryan. His canvas bellies with the great wind. He does not tack and trim, but keeps to the well-charted highway and the open sea. It is this breadth of appeal, this large sculpture of his thought—the result of that moral purpose which gives its simple unity and coherence—that has made him the most powerful popular orator in the English-speaking world. It is true that he has twice failed to win the Presidency; but his failures were more dazzling than the triumphs of other men. There has been nothing in political annals to compare with these two great Presidential campaigns. He went through the country like a whirlwind. Merely as a physical performance they stand alone. In the four months' electioneering in 1896 he traveled 18,000 miles and delivered 2,100 speeches to an estimated total of 8,000,000 people. During the last few weeks he often spoke 35 times a day, and once 41 times. His force never faltered and his passion never lost its hold. "I saw women in hysterics and men with tears in their eyes at his entrance," says an American journalist, describing the scene at a meeting in Indianapolis, where the great audience had sat in a temperature of 110 degrees waiting hour by hour for the candidate held up by the train. "I timed the length of excitement. It was 20 minutes before Bryan could sit down." His power owes nothing to rhetorical trickery. His voice is rich, deep, and musical, but he does not use it with conscious display. He talks quite simply and naturally, and uses few gestures.

The physical resources which this titanic campaign indicates are a tribute to the stock from which he springs. "So far as I have been able to discover," he told me with a smile, "I embody the British Isles, for my ancestry is English, Irish, and Scotch."

The intensity of the feeling against him among the Republican and propertied classes can only be indicated by recalling the attitude of English society toward the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at the time of the war. I had a sudden revelation of it at dinner one night when seated beside an American lady. At the mention of his name her serenity vanished, and she burst into a torrent of invective that left him a moral ruin. But, hateful as his Democratic doctrines are to his opponents, no one ever challenges their sincerity or doubts his honesty. He has carried that honesty into business. He left the law for journalism, and owns a newspaper, *The Commoner*, at Lincoln, Neb., and in that paper he never allows any trust-made article to be advertised. That, nevertheless, he draws an income of £6,000 a year from it is a pleasant evidence that it is possible to be honest and prosperous even in America.

And, indeed, whether he becomes President or not, the fact that a man of this type is the most popular figure in America is a reassuring feature in the dark sky of its future. All the elements of a hideous ruin and combustion are visible. A constitution, rigid and inelastic and founded on unqualified individualism, has allowed the growth of a trust system which holds the state in the hollow of its hand. The land of the free has become a land of economic serfs, its franchises exploited by financial highwaymen, its municipalities sinks of corruption, its necessaries shut out by a tyrannous protective tariff built up by the Republican party at the dictation of the plutocratic power that dominates it. Underneath is the volcanic fire of an insurgent people. If the disaster that threatens is to be escaped, it can only be by a new war of emancipation that will strike the fetters of private monopoly off the limbs of the Democracy. It is the liberation of a people for which Mr. Bryan stands. And as you look at the clear, resolute eye and the large, masterful face you feel that here, if anywhere, is the man who can shoot Niagara.

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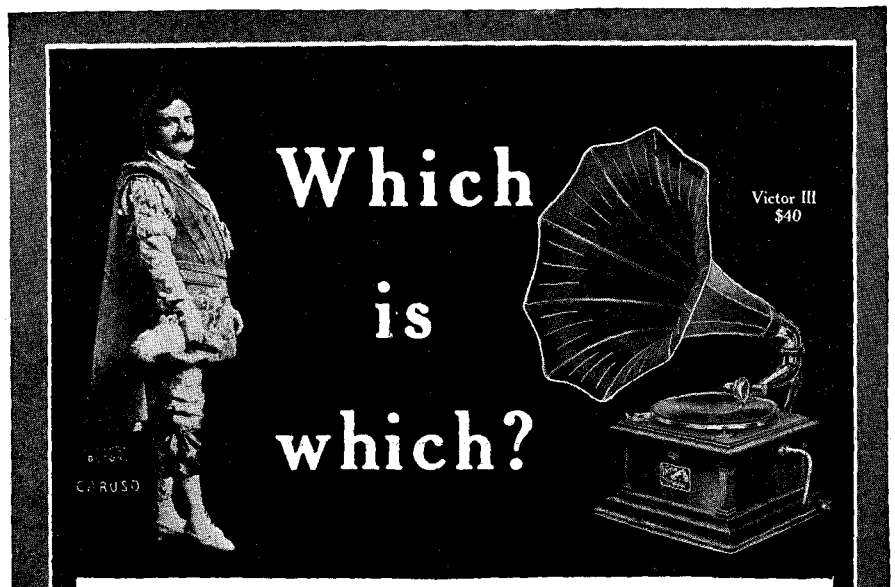

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At Rector's, the noted Chicago restaurant, when some of the grand-opera stars sang, with piano accompaniment, the diners listened with rapt attention and craned their necks to get a glimpse of the singers. But it was a *Victor*.

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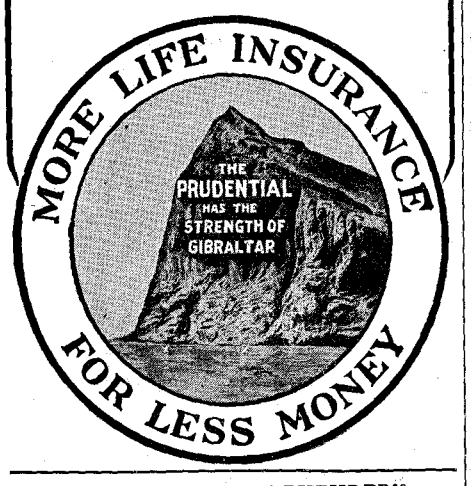

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Trapped.—INNKEEPER—"That man over there who began with venison has just ordered some roast mutton. Now we are in for it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Money.—"An artist," said the man with pointed whiskers, "must not think about money."

"I suppose not," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Every time I buy a picture the artist wants enough to keep him from thinking about money for the rest of his life."—*Washington Star.*

The Necessary.—"Oh, doctor," exclaimed the nervous young wife, as the eminent surgeon entered the sick-room, "if an operation is necessary we want you to operate immediately! Expense is no object at all."

"We will operate at once," replied the eminent surgeon, without looking at the patient.—*Hertzberger's Weekly.*

Not His Fault.—MAGISTRATE (sternly)—"Didn't I tell you the last time you were here I never wanted you to come before me again?"

PRISONER—"Yes, sir; but I couldn't make the policeman believe it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Cutting Their Weeds.—HYKER—"Why did you give up smoking?"

PYKER—"In order to marry a rich widow."

HYKER—"I fail to see the connection."

PYKER—"She refused to give up her weeds unless I would give up mine."—*Chicago News.*

No Danger.—"I hope, driver, you will not run away with me!"

"Bless yer, no, mum! I've got a wife and six kids at home already!"—*London Opinion.*

All in One.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"And you have no brothers or sisters?"

LITTLE EDNA—"No, ma'am. I'm all the children we've got."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Chalking Up a Race.—Two Irishmen were about to run a race to a certain tree by different routes. Suddenly Mike slapped Pat on the back and asked how they were to tell who reached the destination first. After a moment's thought Pat answered:

"I tell yez, Mike, if I get there first I'll make a mark on that tree with this chalk, and if you get there first you can rub it out."—*Judge.*

Jeweler's Last Chance.—BRIDE (soon after the marriage)—"That jeweler who sold you the wedding-ring sadly overcharged you."

GROOM—"The rogue! And I have bought four engagement-rings from him!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Going Back Again.—Rip Van Winkle returned from his long sleep looking fresh as a daisy and made his way to the village barber-shop, not only because he needed a haircut and shave, but also because he wished to catch up on the news.

"Let's see," said he to the barber after he was safely tucked in the chair, "I've been asleep twenty years, haven't I?"

"Yep," replied the tonsorialist.

"Have I missed much?"

"Nope, we bin standin' pat."

"Has Congress done anything yet?"

"Not a thing."

"Jerome done anything?"

"Nope."

"Platt resigned?"

"Nope."

"Panama Canal built?"

"Nope."

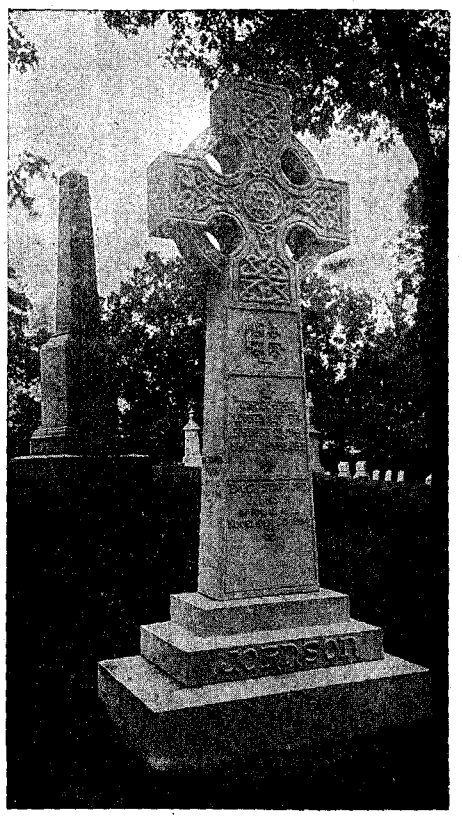
"Bryan been elected?"

"Nope."

"Carnegie poor?"

"Nope."

"Well, say," said Rip, rising up in the chair, "never mind shaving the other side of my face. I'm going back to sleep again."—*Success.*



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A Patriot.—"Johnny, what's a patriot?"

"A boy who'd rather miss seein' de game dan go 1 on a ball knocked over de fence by de visitin' eam."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

His Exercise.—FADDIST VISITOR—"Are you al-owed in this prison any exercise beneficial for your ealth?"

CONVICT—"Oh, yes, ma'am. By advice of my ounsel I have been skipping the rope."—*Baltimore merican.*

He Found Out.—GENTLEMAN (to cigar dealer)—'Have you any So-and-So brand in stock? How re they?"

DEALER—"First-class, sir. This last lot is an xtremely fine one."

GENTLEMAN (departing)—"Thanks; you wrote hat they were very poor but I am pleased to find ou were mistaken. I am the manufacturer. Good-lay."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 26.—Fifteen persons are killed and 270 injured in a collision of trains on the Bombay and Baroda Railway.

June 27.—The Russian Council of Empire adopts the naval budget, including an item of $5,500,000 which was not sanctioned by the Douma.

June 28.—Seventeen persons are hurt, two fatally, in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific Railway in Ontario.

Tribesmen defeat the forces of Mulai Hafig near Morocco City.

A mass-meeting of Republicans in Lisbon demand an investigation of the alleged misuse of public funds in the reign of the late King Carlos.

June 29.—The balloon *Cognac*, owned by the Swiss Aero Club, succeeds in crossing the Alps.

Sir Thomas Lipton confirms the report that he will challenge again for the *America's* cup.

June 30.—Suffragettes attempt to storm the House of Commons, but are repulsed by the police; windows in Premier Asquith's residence are broken, and 29 arrests are made.

July 1.—Count Zeppelin, with a crew of fourteen men, breaks the world's record for an air-ship flight, remaining in the air twelve hours, at an average speed of 34 miles an hour.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

June 26.—The funeral of ex-President Cleveland is held at Princeton, N. J.

June 29.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society files plans for a 62-story building on Broadway, in New York.

June 30.—The New York mayoralty recount proceedings come to an end, vindicating Mayor McClellan's right to the office.

July 1.—A receiver is appointed for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

George H. Daniels, former general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, dies at Lake Placid, N. Y.

July 2.—Murat Halstead, veteran journalist, dies at Cincinnati.

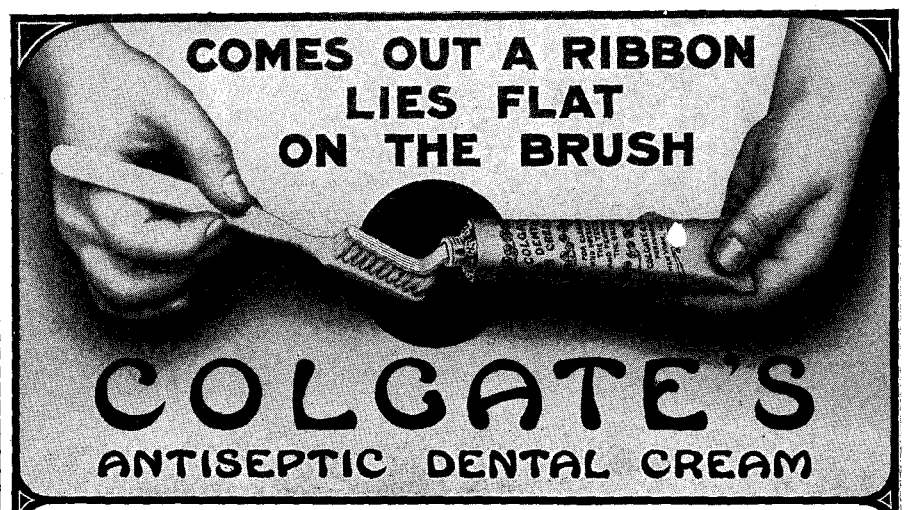
James S. Sherman, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, who has been seriously ill in Cleveland, arrives at his home in Utica, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

June 26.—Secretary Taft, General Luke E. Wright, F. B. Kellogg, and William L. Ward hold a conference with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay; it is announced that the chairman of the Republican National Committee will probably be chosen on July 8.

June 28.—In the Democratic primaries in Tennessee Governor Patterson wins a renomination over Senator Carmack on a local option issue, and Congressman John Wesley Gaines is defeated.

July 1.—Luke E. Wright takes the oath of office as Secretary of War, succeeding William H. Taft.



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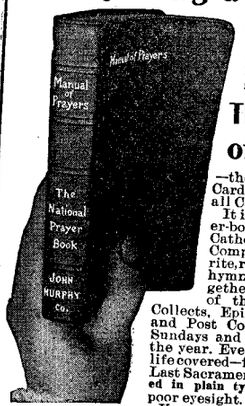

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. W. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Are there any three words of like formation and like pronunciation in the English language?"

There are not. There are, however, three words in the English language which are pronounced to: (1) *to*, the preposition; (2) *too*, the adverb; (3) *two*, the numeral.

"W. N. S.," Scituate, Mass.—"What are the meanings of the words *paerophorn* and *aedids*?"

Psorophora (not *paerophorn*) is the name of a genus of flies closely allied to the genus *Culex*, which is a mosquito. The word *Aedids* is derived from *Aëdes*, which is also the name of a genus of mosquitoes.

"B. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"When should *can* and *may* be used?"

Can always refers to some form of possibility, but where simple permission is required *may* should be used.

"C. S. G.," Fostoria, O.—"What is the difference between the words *emigrant* and *immigrant*?"

An emigrant is one who leaves a country to immigrate into another; thus, many persons *emigrate* from England and *immigrate* to the United States.

"J. R.," Goray, Ire.—The word "Indulgents" is an epithet which the Jacobins of the School of Robespierre applied to those who, like Danton and Desmoulins, wished to check the Terrorist movement during the French Revolution.

"D. W.," Bozeman, Mont.—"Lush grass" is succulent grass of luxuriant growth. The term was used by Shakespeare, who wrote (*Tempest*, act 2, scene 1), "How lush and lusty the grass looks, how green!"

"E. C. B.," Colusa, Cal.—The term "Gargantuan" means "of, pertaining to, or similar to Gargantua, the giant of Rabelais' satire, who drank a river dry, and ate in his salad lettuces as big as walnut-trees, and whose parents found it necessary to have 17,913 cows to supply him with milk when an infant." Hence, the meaning, incredibly big; enormous.

"H. B.," Pittsfield, Ill.—The word "remorse" means, "keen or distracting pain or anguish caused by a sense of guilt; distressing self-reproach," and provided, of course, that his friends had never done him any injury, is not used correctly in the sentence, "The news of his death was received with great regret and remorse on the part of his many friends." Therefore, the word "grief" should be used instead of "remorse."

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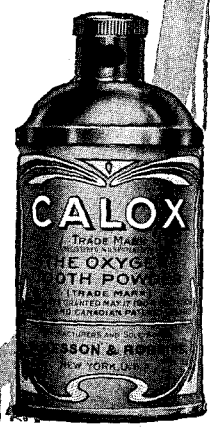

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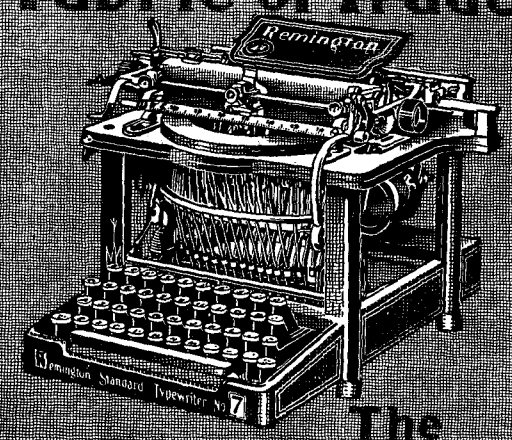

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